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For Zion's Herald.

"THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS, AND THE UNION AS IT WAS." This phrase has been the favorite partisan cry of a

class of politicians, long enough to become hackneyed, without attracting, perhaps, all the criticism which it deserves. It has a loyal sound, but it is not the utterance of that loyalty which earnestly supports the government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion and extinguish its cause.

In "the Constitution as it is" we have a simple instrument, intelligently honored as a monument of the patriotism and wisdom of its authors, and with rare manimity accepted by the loval and liberty-loving as the basis of a government instituted for the good of its subjects, benign and equitable, and favorable to social development and progress—an instrument conferring equal rights, responsibilities, and privileges, free from affinity with oppression, and containing not a clause which the extinction of slavery would render

nugatory.
In "the Union as it was" we had the resultant of forces good and bad, mencies which were Christian and constitutional, and those, also, which were both immoral and illegal. With some of the best fruits of free popular government, and a glorious vindication of the principle, we had the heavy drawback of pro- are both involved in the noble cause of the Union slavery constructions and perversions, timid and dis- and Liberty. Nine tenths of the wars of the world graceful concessions to the spirit of oppression, and have been such as religion and equity must condemn. repeated violations of the fundamental law of the Many innocent men may have sustained them, but Republic. After all these exactions and unworthy almost all the national frays were entitled to Napocompliances, the slaveholding oligarchy, plainly fore- leon's harsh compliment, "War is a hellish trade." seeing its doom as a dominant power in the Repub- This is, on the Union side, a righteous and necessary lic, through the legitimate and peaceful action of war. It could not be shunned and leave us a nation. moral and political causes, matured a secret conspira- Self preservation is its vital idea. Yet all humane cy against the government and rushed into open re- men will rejoice that in saving the nation, the overvolt, as a desperate resort to put down the will of the throw of that princely rascality, slavery, will help on majority and establish its supremacy by the sword. the good work. Shall such a nation stay in its march If defeated in this, as criminal an enterprise as history to the music of Union and Liberty? While vast has recorded, can any claim be more audacious than wars have wasted the globe, for sordid conquest, or that it be restored to its status before the war, with brutal revenges, or rival ambitions, shall this one, all its dangerous and demoralizing proclivities? We against a foul conspiracy and arrogant despotism reject the assumption that adherence to the Constitu- pause for want of brave, true men? tion involves the restoration of the former relations. We still welcome "the Constitution as it is," but we repudiate " the Union as it was."

It is a striking and cheering fact, that all the great charters in which the nation has embodied her political faith, have been true to freedom and the rights of man. This country was, from the beginning, the destined inheritance of Liberty, and every sentiment. custom and regulation, hostile to its spirit, has been alien and antagonistic to our natural life as a people. Our emigrant ancestors sought in this land a refuge ly founded on "such just and equal laws and ordinances, acts, constitutions and offices, as from time for the general good." Our fathers were not wholly equity and liberty were the basis of the old Puritan

pendence, was on the part of the colonists who par- extra pay all the time he is in the service, and six ples; and the growing opposition of the people to this over six hundred dollars per year, including board. length in the Declaration of Independence, announc- The Spanish adventurers who pillaged Mexico and equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with their career of lawless plunder and villainy as your certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, country freely votes you to defend her laws. liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." This Declaraevery slaveholder, was a proclamation of freedom, and surgeon to each regiment; the Sanitary and Christian should have been universally (as it was partially) Commissions donate millions of dollars in just those recognized as the legal decree of universal emancipathen been adopted by the Colonies, and the foundation of all the constitutions and laws which the States receive this interpretation and application, it re- the counter, the palace, come forth, and proached with hypocrisy or inconsistency those who set it forth as their political creed; yet was it none the less the proclamation of a great truth to the na-

The struggles by which our national independence was achieved did not diminish the love of liberty in the hearts of the people, and their unswerving faith appeared distinct and conspicuous in the preamble to the Federal Constitution, reciting that, among other objects, it is specifically ordained " in order to establish justice and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." In the opening sentence of this the latest and completest of our great national charters, all injustice is avowed unconstitutional. Its very front is radiant with liberty, clear as the star

" Flames in the forehead of the morning sky." Never did a nation commence its career with a noble promise and a loftier mission; and to this day, justice and liberty are the only acknowledged consti basis of our national administration. The various measures, executive, judicial and legislative, which have done violence to every sentiment of liberty and justice-extending the bounds and strengthening the bulwarks of slavery under the flag of freedom-have not been more unchristian and inhuman than unconstitutional. These abuses cannot be perpetuated under the adjustments which are to follow the war, and " the Constitution as it is," through the stern interposition of a righteous and kind Providence, is forever divorced from "the Union as it was."

"The Union as it was!" On the eve of our pres ent convulsions, when the loyalty of the nation was which President Lincoln had been pleased to volunteer in his Inaugural, was fulfilled under my eyes in came down, like the swoop of the vulture, on a worthy industry. They fell upon them in the dead of night, dragged them from the sanctities of home, and in to a living death in the traitorous South. On the were on their way to their usual places of worship, it birth-pain, will be born to the rights of freemen and was confidentially known by a few of us that, confined the liberties of the sons of God. under the hatches of a ship near by, prevented by Some of these army officers are the most despotic head winds from leaving the port for Canada, were the representatives of a church and congregation Passing along the the street the other day, I observed which a sudden panic had dispersed, men, women, a likely looking negro boy mounted on a beautiful children, innocent of any offense except the complex- horse, evidently the property of his master, which ion with which God had created them, and in the midst he was taking to water or exercise. Cuffee feeling of those Christian churches and church goers, trem- good, rode splendidly, as he knew how. A brigadi bling with terror as outcasts and outlaws. The great- rode by, and being stirred by his devilish hate order est of earthly wrongs had been summarily inflicted ed his orderly to drive the d—d nigger from the on one of their families, and these, their companions street and whale him like h—l." The boy gave rein in tribulation, were seeking, by concealment and to his nimble nag, and a lively race began, the flight, to escape a similar outrage in the metropolis of orderly with drawn sabre giving chase to the unofthe free and powerful Northwest, and a similar doom fending flying boy. "General," said we, "if tha in the slave-blighted land of the South. And this were our horse and boy we'd show you a thing." territory, dedicated to freedom when it was a hunting "Who are you?" thundered the General. ground for the wild deer, now filled with the myriad omes of freemen, was desecrated into a hunting will send you our reply. ground for human beings. O how distinctly, on Some of these contrabands show a native shrewd that Sabbath morning, by those that had ears to hear, ness that at times excites our admiration. Chaplain

might be heard the whisper of a divine voice, sweeping across the prairies and onward to the National Capital, breathing that accusing sentence of old :-"Also in thy skirts is found the blood of the souls of the poor innocents; I have not found it by secret

search, but upon all these."

"The Union as it was!" By all the bereavements and sacrifices, the anguish and the blood of this slaveholders' rebellion, by the memories of the brave and patriotic sons of the Republic, slain, like the beauty of Israel, upon her high places, in defense of our common laws and liberties, by the sacred legacies which she has inherited and the precious hopes which are garnered in the future, by our deference to the inviolable claims of humanity and our reverence for the principles of eternal justice, never, God helping us-never in the sacred names of Constitution and Law-shall tracedies like this be re-enacted in our land! And let all the people say, Amen.

SAMUEL WOLCOTT. Cleveland, O.

> For Zion's Herald. VOLUNTEERS. ATTENTION! BATTALION!

Do you want an invitation to enlist? Do you need inducements? The invitation and inducement

"O Liberty, can man resign thee, Once having felt thy glorious flame? Can tyrants' bolts and bars confine thee, Or whips thy noble spirit chain? Too long our country wept, bewailing The blood-stained scourge the despots v But Freedom is our sword and shield, And all their arts are unavailing.

To Arms! To Arms! Ye brave!

Your country will reward you. Half a million of her sons Russia drags into her army by conscription from tyranny, and not a theatre for oppression; and in time of peace, and pays them the immense wages in the simple, but sublime compact which was signed of three dollars per month. Austria, France, Italy in the cabin of the Mayflower-introducing a new and Germany, have each nearly that number in their principle into political science, and inaugurating a standing armies on five dollars monthly, and England new system of government—the State was express-stretches her liberality up to eight per month. In none of these countries is any thing done for the soldiers as bounty or State aid. Contrast this cupidto time shall be thought most meet and convenient ity with the generosity that offers you from \$13 to \$100 per month, with bounties ranging from 100 to emancipated from the intolerance of their age, but 400 dollars. And old Massachusetts has again honored her brilliant and peerless history by the best Commonwealth, and the stability of those early times. law on volunteering. She offers an extra bounty of The chattel-slavery which was subsequently intro- \$325 for every volunteer-or what is much better icipated in it a deviation from their original princi- months after his discharge. So the soldier is paid and every form of social injustice culminated at clothing and wages. Did ever an army fare like this ing as its cardinal doctrine, "that all men are created Peru, could not return with such acquisitions from

Moreover, our government furnishes fuller ratio tion, demolishing at a blow the pretended claim of and more variety than any other nation; an extra cordials, comforts and remedies which the sick tion. Paramount to all the ordinances which had wounded and dying soldiers need, by the hands of unpaid laborers.

How long can you hesitate when such a cause have since framed, it repealed every slave-code in the backed by such generous inducements, summons you country; and in every instance in which it failed to to the field? From the field, the workshop, the mill

Hail the banner of the Free, Range yourselves under its starry fold, Swear on Freedom's holy altar, Death is yours, or Victory!

No grand pageant like that which gathers to honor our gallant dead at Gettysburg this day, may perhaps ever commemorate the spot where you met re bellion and vanquished it; but if you fall, the hearts of your dear kindred and grateful countrymen will furnish a mausoleum, more tender and enduring than bronze or marble.

When our dear country. As the sunshine, Round every martyr's name Glory shall twine.

A. J. C.

For Zion's Herald.

WHERE I WENT AND WHAT I SAW. DEAR HERALD :- Dwelling as I do far down is Dixie, I might be expected to say a word about the country and its inhabitants. But the fact is, the country has been so thoroughly devastated of allhuman improvements (if it ever had any) that one cannot speak intelligently, so he may as well not speak at all. In this section of country, where our army now lies, are to be found the varieties American scenery. Naturally, here, the country is miles in width, north and south for hundreds of miles, the face of the country is more level, and with Northern culture would fill the granaries of the world. Of the inhabitants three things may be said : 1. The intelligence and wealth has nearly all gone with the rebel army to the safer sections of Dixie mounting to meet the demand of the hour, the pledge | 2. Of the whites that remain it may be remarked that with but few exceptions the men bear a striking resemblance to dried herring, and the women when the city of Chicago, in the enforcement of the most in full dress look much like a dishcloth hanging on cruel enactment in Christendom. United States fork. 3. The negroes, the class of to-day, are full of officers, fresh from the seat of the new Executive, glee and glory, and fat, happy and lazy. Not so happy from what they now have, for many of them family residing there and enjoying the fruits of honest are most shamefully abused, as from what they expect from the good time coming. They are emphatically a people of faith; being content with the presmockery of the forms of justice hurried them from a ent from their confidence in the future. The present peaceful life in the loyal North, and consigned them generation of negroes will undoubtedly be losers and sufferers by this crisis and their emancipation, but Sabbath succeeding, as the various congregations their posterity, by the terrible three of this national

"Send your orderly, general," said we, " and we

me with me-what say to that?

Hiram. Can't go, mass'r, no how; I's free. M. I reckon I've done a heap for you, Hiram.

H. I know dat; but you pay Confederate money,

what wa'n't worf noffin no how. M. Well, boy, I want you should enlist in the Federal army, so I'll get three hundred dollars for you, any way. Will you 'list?

H. Yes, Mass'r, I'll 'list if you will. M. But, boy, I want you should 'list any way. I

ou can 'list like odder gemmen do. M. Well, you rascal, I'll enlist you any wayme, will you go? H. Yes, I'll 'list if you get me to be brigadier,

nd not widout, no how. The master decamped, and Hiram staved with the

Bay State a bright, black-eyed boy, who inherited the euphonious name of Smith. In time little Smith rew bigger, and appended M.D. to his name. True his Yankee nature. Dr. Smith concluded to look round the world and judge for himself. We need not trace his travels, but, sufficient to say, in his Chattanooga, (which signifies eyrie or hawk's nest,) men regard those citizens as veterans in philanthropy, and being charmed with the natural loveliness of and the city as all its name implies. General Butler the scenery he resolved to remain. He was the first made a very appropriate and significant remark white man on the ground, built the first house and when he said, That in coming through New York has remained ever since. Dr. Smith is a character city they received a military reception, but in Philan these parts. In politics he is a Whig, disapproves of slavery, goes for the Union, and thinks fighting a more to encourage and refresh the Union soldiers poor way to settle the present difficulties. He is a than any other that could be given. Honor to Phil-Though in the evening of life, he still courts the ing at our rooms the other morning the doctor comlained he had not slept the night before, remarking rould hand him paper and pencil he would show us f what he had been thinking. We did so, and in few moments the following poetic production lay

Our treasury is furnished with rags

So thick even Jeff cannot thin 'em; Jeff's torn up his old money bags, Having nothing like cash to put in 'em. Our farmers are smashed up by dozens, this is all nothing t For Bankrupts since Adam are cousing

But 'tis all in a family way, Our debts not a shilling take from us. As statesmen the matter explain: Just owes it to Bob back again, Since all thus have taken to owing,

There's nobody left that can pay, And that is the way we keep going, All just in a family way.

Our Congressmen vote away millions
To put in the huge Southern budget, And if it were billions or trillions The generous rogues would not grudge it. And Jeff began dancing they say-

Hands round! why the dence should we stop? 'Tis all in a family way. Our rich cotton planters all tremble-The poor ones have nothing to chew. And if they themselves do not grumble

Their stomachs undoubtedly do; For sure to be hungry en famille, And famine itself is but genteel, When one starves in a family way.

But I've found out a secret for Jeffy-A secret for next budget day; Though he spurn my advice in a jiffy, As he too is a sage in his way: When next for the Treasury scene he Announces the devil to pay, Just write on the bill nota bene

For it's all in a family way. W. C. HIGH. Chattanooga, Tenn., November

PHE UNION VOLUNTEERS' REFRESHMENT MR. EDITOR :- Since the com war, not only men before comparatively unknown have been elevated to positions of honor before the boat house and rigger's loft," an insignificant " coopedged tool is used there except one of a very simple character, and on some occasions that is employed by more than 5,000 skillful workmen in a single day. I do not mean by the second the celebrated " hall of Peter the barrel maker," in the city of the "Hamerites and Hittites." You may be surprised that the third has become distinguished, when I tell you that it has not caused the death of a single man during the war. The facts I am about to present may not be new to you, but I think they are like " Paradise Lost," and the tune of "Old Hundred," that is, they never grow old.

When the tree months' men commenced passin rough the noble city of Philadelphia, the citizens whose houses they passed, gave them water and refreshments from their doors and windows. Though oor, they did it " not grudgingly, but with an open hand." Soon one generous man volunteered to distribute at a suitable place what others would bring to few pounds of coffee, a grateful, free-will offering, which brought forth heartfelt expressions of gratitude from the volunteers. From that simple beginning of a poor man, the great benevolent institution has sprung

"The Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon." The ilding occupied by this institution is no other than nospital and cooking departments; the kindness and and many others of the same kind, you see the sympathy of the ladies who attend to the soldiers, benefit of the Christian Commission, as none of i &c. Suffice it to say, these are all on a grand scale. would have been rendered but for it.

Black, of the 23d Kentucky, (who some of your | The eating-room will accommodate nearly 500 per-Boston clerical readers will remember as being in sons at a time. A second table is in readiness in just your city three years ago on an errand of benevo- eight minutes' time after the first is vacated. Thus a ence for a church in Kentucky, and who since the large number can be fed expeditiously and bountifulbreaking out of the rebellion has been doing a fine ly. As many as 7,000 have been fed in a single day. Work for Union and emancipation,) has in his employ a colored boy who came into camp about the time of Weary soldiers are not only refreshed with substanthe battle of Chickamauga. A few days ago the tial food, but are loaded with patriotic blessings as

master, a long, lank, lying, whining Unionist, came to they go on their way. Never did the defenders of a see the boy Hiram, when the following dialogue nation's honor receive such kindness and hospitality ranspired:

Master. Well, Hiram, I am come to take you

from such generous souls as are found in the city of
Friends. I will mention a single instance, showing the good influence exerted by the saloon:

A regiment of New England's noble sons, with devoted, religious man for its colonel, was encamped for a time in East New York before going to the H. I tink mass'r I's done heap sight for you. for a time in East New York before going to the M. I paid fifteen hundred dollars for you, Hiram. field. The men became sadly dispirited and demoralized from causes too well known. On their way to Washington they passed through Philadelphia, and were entertained at the saloon. From a letter, written by an eye witness concerning these men, I quote the following: "The warm welcome, the hearty shake of the hand, the ample and delicious fare served up, put a new spirit into the men. They had left Philadelphia feeling that they were the cherished H. So does I, mass'r, but if you likes de Union soldiers of the nation, loved for the cause in which they were to fight This influence did not leave them after they went on the field; often was that night's supper at the refreshment saloon spoken of, and its influence in preventing demoralization, and rousing the ambition and self-respect of the men, was wonderful." The regiment with which I am connected has been fed there upon three different occasions: first, when we came to the field in September, 1862; again, when we were ordered to New York at the time of the riot; and the third time upon our return to the field again.

During the last fourteen months, I have never heard the name Philadelphia mentioned without seeperambulations he finally reached the present site of ing eyes sparkle and countenances brighten. Our delphia they received a substantial one, which did genius, a fair judge of tobacco, wit and good whisky. adelphia and to her self-sacrificing and benevolent citizens. All that they have done has been withou nuses and sometimes receives an inspiration. Call- help from abroad. They have borne a heavy burden. and will reap a great reward. Their deeds of kindness and love have, as Edward Everett has most hat his thoughts had kept him waking, and if we truthfully remarked, given to the city a new and most inding title to her beautiful name.

The "cooper shop" is a rival branch of the saloon, and what has been said of the one is appropriate to before us. You will observe, in his night dreams he the other. My letter is already too lengthy. If this still imagines himself under the wretched rule of prove acceptable to you, I will give you a description Jeff, and so treats the muses. Here it is, judge for of the cannon in another letter.

F. C. Morse, Chaplain 37th Mass. Vols. Near Stone House Mt., Va., Nov. 16.

For Zion's Herald.

PRICE FOR ATTENDING FUNERALS. It is somewhat customary for ministers to officiate they labor, without expecting a pecuniary reward; and yet if the friends pay them for extra labor and travel, it is gratefully received. When out of the societies, the case is somewhat different. But in any case, it is not very polite to ask the minister what his price for the service is. I have known this done when the evident design was to avoid paying anything, as they were aware that the minister's mod esty would hardly allow his fixing the price of such services, when he had reason to expect, if anything, a free gift. When this is plainly the object of the question, it may be well for the minister to tell what will satisfy him. I have, however, in repeated cases, in answer to the question said, I did not set the price nor was I particular to ask anything; yet I hope peo ple will be polite enough, and have understanding

For Zion's Herald LETTER FROM REV. W. J. HAMBLETON.

enough, not to ask such a question.

Brandy Station, Va., Nov. 10, 1863. MR. EDITOR :- Agreeably to the wishes of several friends, I am induced to "report progress" through the Herald.

Actuated by a sense of duty, and a strong desire to be of benefit to those who suffer most in putting down this wicked rebellion, I offered my services a a delegate of the United States Christian Commis sion, and on the recommendation of the publisher of this paper, was accepted. In company with three other delegates I left Boston for Washington, D. C. Wednesday afternoon, and arrived there safe and sound, Thursday evening about ten o'clock. We hastened to the "Headquarters of the Commission in Washington, at the head of which is Rev. S. L. Bowler, of Orono, Maine. On Friday, in company with Mr. Bowler, I visited the "Invalid camp" and several hospitals. So far as we had experience, the soldiers were very friendly and glad to receive us. In the evening we went out and held a prayer meeting. Saturday morning, John A. Cole, Esq., the "General Field Agent" with the Potomac Army, nation and the world, but places and things have been arrived, and wished to return with as many delegates brought from obscurity and obtained a national fame. as could be spared from Washington. At ten o'-In proof of this, I would refer you to an obscure clock a delegation of three left Washington, passing through Alexandria, Fairfax and Manassas Junction er's shop," and a rusty "old brass cannon." Do arriving at Warrenton Junction about half past three not suppose that the first has become noted because o'clock. This is the terminus, at present, of the railof the distinguished vessels which have been built road. The rebels completely destroyed it on their there: not an iron-clad or any other craft has been late retreat, after pursuing our army to Manassa launched from it since the war commerced; no Junction. The destruction extended to the Rappahannock River. It is being rebuilt, and in a fer days will again be in running order. A military road has been constructed on either side of the rail road, by the passing and re-passing of the armies The land is quite level, houses mostly destroyed and fences burned. The entire country looks desolate

army had moved the previous day towards the Rappahannock. About four o'clock heavy cannonading was heard, which was continued till dark. Sabbatl morning the ambulances began to arrive with the wounded. We then were informed that a battle had been fought by Sedgwick's corps, the advance of Meade's army, and the rear of Lee's army, who were entrenched on the banks of the Rappahannock The results of this battle you have seen. No sooner had the wounded arrived at Warrenton Junction, where they were to take the cars for Washington him. His first labor of love was the distribution of a than several delegates of the Commission were then to render assistance. They gave them hot coffee tea, cocoa, cracker and water, bathed their wounds and gave them such assistance as was in their power In the afternoon six delegates took the team an several days' rations, and started for the scene of battle. We arrived about six o'clock, and found the old boat-house. Remodeled, enlarged and beau-tified, it affords excellent accommodations to weary and of whom were severely wounded. We made coffee hungry soldiers on their way to the seat of war. Did for them, bathed their wounds and wrote letters to space permit, I would like to tell you of the beauty and attractions of the place, both exterior and interior, the portraits, paintings and mottos; the facili-ties for washing, for writing and mailing letters; the them into the ambulances, &c. In these instance

We are now about half way from the Rappahannock to Centreville. Not far, according to all probability, from the place that will become historic
before this communication goes to press. What we
know of movements we are not permitted to reveal.
You may learn soon from official reports, which I
trust will be perfectly satisfactory. Yesterday we
distributed about 16,000 of the Good News, 54 copies
of the Congregationalist, 40 of the Blood of Jesus,
and 200 small miscellaneous books appropriate for
the army. Such is the work in which the Commission is engaged.

his work soon, and went to put on his shoes. You
take out a pebble, as he supposed, from the toe, and
found a bright silver dollar; and when he found still
another in the other shoe, his feelings overcame him;
he fell upon his knees; looked up to heaven, and
uttered a long, fervent thanksgiving, in which he
thanked a kind providence for sending some unkown
hand to save from perishing his sick and helpless
wife, and his children without bread. Do you wonder that the young man stood in his hiding-place
deeply affected? Young friends, when you wish to
employ the communication goes to press. What we
have the other shoe, his feelings overcame him;
he fell upon his knees; looked up to heaven, and
uttered a long, fervent thanksgiving, in which he
thanked a kind providence for sending some unkown
hand to save from perishing his sick and helpless
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he fell upon his trees; looked upon his hielded a long found a bright silver dollar;
he fell upon his trees; looked u

REMINISCENCES OF CAPTAIN WEBB.

About February, 1767, the little assembly at Em

A very interesting character is this "good soldier of the Lord Jesus." "The brave are generous," says the old maxim. Thomas Webb's benignant face showed that he had both qualities. It presented the lineaments of a singularly tender, a fatherly soul, and there was no little "fire" and pathos in his elocution. there was no little "nre" and pathos in his elocution. He wore a shade over one of his eyes, a badge of his courage; for he had fought at the siege of Louisburg, and had scaled with Wolf the Heights of Abraham, and fought in the battle of Quebec, the most important military event before the Revolution in the history of the continent; for by it the Papal demination of France was eventherms in the North domination of France was overthrown in the North, and the country, from Hudson's Bay to the Gulf of Mexico, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, placed under Protestant control, and opened for its great areer in Christian civilization.

Captain Webb lost his right eye at Louisburg and

was wounded in his right arm at Quebec. About eight years after the battle of the Plains of Abraham he heard John Wesley preach in Bristol; he now became a decidedly religious man, and, in 1765, joined a Methodist society. Entering a Methodist congregation at Bath, which was disappointed by its circuit preacher, he advanced to the altar, in his regimentals, and addressed them with great effect, chiefly advanced by the own Christian experience. regimentals, and addressed them with great elect. chiefly narrating his own Christian experience. Wesley, ever vigilant for "helpers," licensed him to preach, and through the remainder of his life he was indefatigable in Christian labors, both in the New World and in the Old, preaching, giving his money, founding societies, and attending Conferences. Asbury characterized him as "an Israelite indeed." Wesley, who delighted in the disciplinary regularity, the obedience and courage of military men, not a few of whom entered his itinerant ranks, evidently loved the good captain. "He is a man of fire," wrote the great founder, "and the power-of God constantly accompanies his word." He heard Webb in the Old Foundry, London, in 1773, and writes. "I admin accompanies his word." He heard Webb in the Old Foundry, London, in 1773, and writes: "I admire the wisdom of God in still raising up various preach-ers, according to the various tastes of men. The captain is all life and fire; therefore, although he is not deep or regular, yet many, who would not hear a better preacher, flock to hear him, and many are convinced under his preaching." He records, again, that the captain had "kindled a flame" in Bath, "and it has not yet gone out." "I found his preaching in the street in Winchester had been blessed greatly. Many were more or less convinced of sin, and several had found peace with God. I never saw tive hearers." The brave captain's word "in the street in Winchester," was to sound further than Wes y supposed when he made this entry in his Journal, here were soldiers in the town, and Webb always There were soldiers in the town, and Webb always drew such to his congregations; some of them were converted; their regiment was afterwards sent to the Norman Isles in the Channel. They wrote back for a Methodist preacher; if one were sent who could speak both French and English they predicted that "the gospel would shine over the islands." The sainted Robert Carr Brackenbury, "gentleman " and "local preacher," Alexander Killham, (founder of the "New Connexion Methodists,") and, later, Adam Clarke, were sent, and Methodism was founded in the beautiful Channel Islands, where it has ever since flourished, and whence it sent forth at last the evangelists who have founded it in France.

For eleven or twelve years we catch glimpses of the military evangelist in the Journal of Wesley.

the military evangelist in the *Journal* of Wesley The last of them is in 1785, when, being at Salisbury where the captain had recently preached, he "en deavored to avail himself of the fire which" that deavored to avail himself of the fire which" that veteran "seldom fails to kindle." Fletcher of Madeley appreciated him, and tried hard with him to induce Benson, the commentator, to throw himself into the Methodistic movement in America. Fletcher himself, doubtless by the influence of Webb, had strong thoughts of doing so, but his health forbade it. The allusions to Webb in the contemporary publications of Methodism show that he was a man of profound piety. "He experienced much of the power of religion in his own soul," says an itinerant who usually lodged at his home in Bath. "He wrestled day and night with God for that degree of grace which he stood in need of that he might stand firm as the beaten anvil to the stroke; and he was favored with those communications from above which made with those communications from above which mad-him bold to declare the whole counsel of God. Hi

him bold to declare the whole counsel of God. His evidence of the favor of God was so bright that he never lost a sense of that blessed truth, 'the blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth us from all sin.' For him to live was Christ, to die was gain."

There must have been an eminent power of natural eloquence in the preaching of this zealous man. John Adams, the statesman of the American Revolution and president of the republic, heard him with admiration, and describes him as "the old soldier—one of the most eloquent men I ever heard; he reaches the imagination and touches the passions very well, and expresses himself with great propriety." By another hearer he is spoken of as "a perfect Whitefield in declamation." His discourses were very effective, as has been remarked with military seen. They admired his noble mien and commanding voice. One of them, John Parsons, heard him in the open air at Salisbury, and has left us a brief representation of his manner. "With all that rever-

esentation of his manner. "With all that reve nce," says the account, "which he had been wo ence," says the account, "which he had been wont to pay to his superiors, he stood before the preacher, (whose piercing eye he thought scrutinized every individual present,) prepared to listen with deep attention. The service commenced by the singing of a hymn, with which, we are told, the military hearer was highly delighted; an earnest prayer was then offered up in behalf of the assembled multitude; and, another hymn having been sung, the preacher read his text from his pocket Bible, and addressed the neonle in an extemporaneous discourse of considerathe military feelings of Parsons that he thought the word of command, by such an excellent officer, would distinctly be heard throughout the line from right to left.' The sermon being ended another hynm was sung, and a short prayer concluded the meeting. John Parsons' favorable opinion was won for the Methodists by this sermon. He afterwards himself became a powerful local preacher, and, having done much good in various parts of England, during forty-five years, he departed to the hosts above, in his seventieth year, shouting as he went, 'When I get to glory I will make heaven ring with my voice, and wave my palm over the heads of the saints, crving Victory! victory in the blood of the Lamd!'"—Methodist.

A young man was studying at a college. One after-

PLEA FOR THE QUEEN'S ENGLISH.

If I must conclude with some advice to my readers, it shall be that which may be interred from these examples, and from the way in which I have been dealing with them. Be simple, be unaffected, be honest in your speaking and writing. Never use a long word where a short will do. Call a spade a spade, the royal army. "All eyes were upon him; had he come to persecute them, to interrupt their religious services, or prohibit them from worshipping?" He soon relieved their apprehensions by his devout participation in their devotions. When they sung he rose with them, when they prayed he knelt. At the conclusion of the service he introduced himself to the preacher and his leading brethren as Capt. Thomas Webb, of the king's service, but also "a soldier of the cross, and a spiritual son of John Wesley; they were overjoyed, and hailed him as a 'brother beloved." He had been authorized by Wesley to preach; they offered him their humble desk, and thenceforward Captain Thomas Webb was to be one of the chief founders of American Methodism.

A very interesting character is this "good soldier of the Lord Jesus." "The brave are generous," aver the old maxim. Thomas Webb's hengingant face. coarser than usual; if with your superiors, no finer Be what you say; and, within the rules of prudence

say what you say; and, within the rules of prudence, say what you are.

Avoid all oddity of expression. No one ever was a gainer by singularity in words or in pronunciation. The truly wise man will so speak, that no one may observe how he speaks. A man may show great knowledge of chemistry by carrying about bladders of strange gases to breathe; but he will enjoy better health, and find more time for business, who lives on the common air. When I hear a person use a queer the common air. When I near a produce the common air. When I near a produce the expression, or pronounce a name in reading differently from his neighbors, it always goes down, in my estimate the expression with a minus sign before it; stands on

the side of deficit, not of credit.

Avoid likewise all slang words. There is no greater nuisance in society than a talker of slang. It is only fit, (when innocent, which it seldom is) for raw schoolboys, and one-term freshmen, to astonish their sisters with. Talk as sensible men talk; use the easiest words in their commonest meaning. Let the sense conveyed, not the vehicle in which it is conveyed, be your object of attention.

Once more avoid in convergation all singularity of

ed, be your object of attention.

Once more, avoid in conversation all singularity of accuracy. One of the bores of society is the talker who is always setting you right; who when you report from the paper that 10,000 men fell in some battle, tells you it was 9,970; who, when you describe your walk as two miles out and back, assures you it wanted half a furlong of it. Truth does not consist in minute accuracy of detail, but in conveying a right impression; and there are vague ways of speaking, that are truer than strict fact would be. When the Psalmist said, "Rivers of waters run down mine eyes, because men keep not thy law," he did not state the fact, but he stated a truth deeper than fact and truer.

fact and truer. fact and truer.

Talk to please, not yourself, but your neighbor to his edification. What a real pleasure it is to sit by a cheerful, unassuming, sensible talker; one who gives you an even share in the conversation and in his attention; one who leaves the conversation and in his attention; one who have the conversation and in his attention. tention; one who leaves on your memory his facts and his opinions, not himself who uttered them, nor the words in which they were uttered.

All are not gentlemen by birth; but all may be contemporary in coroness in reductive flaguages.

ing no man offense by forwardness; for it is this, in matter of speech, and style, which is the sure mark of good taste and good breeding .- The Dean of Can

THE UNRETURNED BRAVE

As in the days agone; The wheaten fields are all ablaze And in and out the west wind plays. Amid the tasseled corn

The sunshine falls as warm and bright, The clover fields are red: The wild bird wakes his simple song As joyfully the whole day long

The thoughtful skies with mother care, Their rain and sunshine send; And, standing in the farm house door, I see-dotting the landscape o'er-The flocks he used to tend

The wild rose and the jessamine blow Beside the window sill: Their tender moan is in the air, For the dear hands that placed them there

Are lying crossed and still. The cattle languish for his care, The harvests lack in worth; But O! the most, because most dear,

We miss his words of pleasant cheer Beside our lonely hearth. About the hills the summer folds Her wealth of golden light;

And, past the willow's silvery gleam, And lilies cool and white. But O! a shadow darkens all The sunshine and the bloom;

The voice whose kind and loving words

Were sweeter than the song of birds,

How can the summer fall so gay About our farm house door, When all the quiet ways he trod-Through leafy wood or bloomy sod-Shall know him nevermore ?

TENDER MERCIES OF SLAVERY. Forty years ago a wealthy planter came from Florida or Louisiana to reside in Washington for a time, bringing with him a son, a fine, manly boy of thirteen or fourteen. At the levees of his father, which were then fashionable, he received the caresses of the ladies and the encouragement of the gentlemen, that his age, intelligence, and his father's position naturally elicited. Of his family none accompanied his father besides this son, in his visits to Washington. In due course of time the boy, on whom his father's affections were evidently centered, was sent North, and was there educated, graduating at Harvard or Yale, with an honorable standing in his class. On his return to this city he avowed a love for the North, acquired during his college life, which was not restrained in its expression by his father, who fostered and encouraged it zealously, and readily consented to his permanent residence there. He desired however that his son should remain with him here during his own stay. An appointment was procured for him as a clerk in the War Department, and he entered upon his duties.

Among the acquaintances formed at this time was a gentleman from Pennsylvania, and the chief clerk of a bureau, who was the father of a girl yet in her teens, lovable in character, as well as very beautiful. Intimacy begat friendship, and it was hardly a matter of wonder that love should follow. With the blessings of all, they were married at St. John's church in this city. It happening to be about the first marriage that ever took place there; and even now the long rows of carriages, and fair dames and rich attire, the music, the crowded parlors, the splendor and joy which crowded the wedding, are vividly depicted by those who treasure the chronicles of society in those days.

The young man's father had bought and furnished Forty years ago a wealthy planter came from Florida or Louisiana to reside in Washington for s

days.

The young man's father had bought and furnished an elegant home for his children, and they removed at once to their own establishment. Not long after the marriage, and while in the full tide of happiness the father was called home, and left his son and l

father!

The son solemnly declared that his father had manumitted him, and that he had seen the will long since in which it had been done. This outrage shocked the sensibility of even an effete slave community. Mr. Monroe, then President, and othershigh in power, used all the argument, all the entreaty tongue could utter, offered money without stint, for the ransom of one whom all loved and esteemed, and whose condition to that hour me are had dreamed. of whose condition, to that hour, no one had dreamed. But the young man, possessed of all power in the case, and the son of an enraged family, mocked them, told them that money was no object, argument and entreaty alike unavailing. What he had now obtained was revenge, of which nothing should foil him.

The father had met with sudden death, the will had been either concealed or destroyed, and his pet son, in all appearance of Saxon birth, with the exception of a slight swarthiness common to all natives of the extreme South, was taken, chained as a slave, his house and furniture sold, and, accompanied by his beautiful, heart-broken, wife, faithful and unfaltering in this living death, from the fashionable circle of Washington society, carried to the "plantation," to toil in slavery, beneath the infuriated lash of a vindictive family. Mr. Monroe assured him a situation should be given him, if he ever could prove his manumission or escape. He never afterwards was manumission or escape. He never afterwards was heard from in this district, for as Napoleon said of convents, "The terrible mysteries of slave prisons perish unrevealed."—Cor. N. Y. Evening Post.

THE REBEL PLOT IN CANADA. The Montreal Commercial Advertiser, a paper of

ebel sympathies, gives the following account of the

late plot to rescue the prisoners on Johnson's Island: "The expedition intended to effect the liberation of the Confederate officers held prisoners on John-son's Island, Lake Erie, having failed, in order to re-Federal accounts of a Canadian plot to burn Western cities, we give below all the facts in which the public is interested, which may, we are assured be implicitly relied on. The Washington Government having refused to contine the exchange of prisoners of war under the cartel, sent the Southern officers accustomed to a tropical climate to Johnson's Island, where two thousand of them were confined in wretched quarters, absolutely unfit to house cattle. There is no reason absolutely unfit to house cattle. There is no reason to doubt that the officers selected for this prison were those on whom the cold, damp climate and exposure would act most prejudicially. It was in fact an attempt to commit murder without publicly incurring the odium of slaughter. In these circumstances the Confederate Government determined to make an attempt to rescue the doomed officers, and for this purpose an expedition was fitted out, consisting of thirty-six officers, under the command of one who had distinguished himself in similar dashing enterprises, and three hundred men. The officers embarked at Wilmington in the Confederate steamer Robert E. Lee, and landed at Halifax. The cotton and tobacco brought by that steamer as freight were sold to furnish the funds required, amounting to about \$110,000. The men came overland through the States in small parties to the general rendezvous. The intention parties to the general rendezvous. The intention was to surprise the Federal garrison on Johnson' was to surprise the Federal garrison on Johnson's Island, liberate the prisoners, convey them to Canada in vessels provided for that purpose, and forward them by Halifax to Nassua or Bermuda; the greater part of the funds being specially devoted to paying their passage to one of these points.

Any further operations on the lakes were left to the discretion of the officers in command, whose orders were stringent and peremptory to avoid a breach of British neutrality, and to take care that even the semblance of international wrong should be

even the semblance of international wrong should be prevented. Had Johnson's Island been taken, it might have formed a basis for other operations against Federal commerce on the lakes; but the real object valuable lives from the cruelty which had devoted them to slow but certain death in a climate and situ-ation in the last degree inimical to them."

"IF I COULD ONLY SEE MY MOTHER." "If I could only see my mother!"

Again and again was that yearning cry repeated:
"If I could only see my mother!"
The vessel rocked, and the waters chased by a The vessel rocked, and the waters chased by a fresh wind, played musically against the side of the ship. The sailor, a second mate, quite youthful, lay in his narrow bed, his eye glazing, his limbs stiffening, his breath failing. It was not pleasant to die thus in this shaking, plunging ship, but he seemed not to mind his bodily comfort; his eye looked far away, and ever and anon broke forth the grieving cry—
"If I could only see my mother!"

An old sailor sat by, the Bible in his hand, from which he had been reading. He bent above the young man, and asked him why he was so anxious to see the mother he had willfully left.

see the mother he had willfully left.

"O, that's the reason!" he cried in anguish; "I have nearly broken her heart, and I can't die in

peace. She was a good mother to me—O, so good a mother, she bore everything from her wild boy, and once she said, 'My son, when you come to die you will remember this.' O, if I could only see my He never saw his mother. He died with that cry

upon his lips, as many a one has died who has slight the mother who loved him.

HUMAN NATURE.

Nature is weak in all its strength, and in its fights, at home and abroad, in its actions and passions; we love some things violently and hate others unreasonably; anything can fright us when we would be confident, and nothing can scare us when we ought to fear; the breaking of a glass puts us into a supreme anger, and we are dull and indifferent as a stone when we see God dishonored; we passiouately desire our preservation, and yet we violently destroy ourselves, and will not be hindered; we cannot deny a friend when he tempts to sin and death, and yet we daily deny God when he passionately invites us to life and health; we are greedy after money, and yet spend it vainly upon our lusts; we hate to see any man flattered but ourselves, and we can endure folly if it be on our side, a sin for our interests; we desire health, and yet we exchange it for wine and madness; we sink when a persecution comes, and yet cease not daily to persecute ourselves, doing mischiefs worse than the swords of tyrants, and great as the malice of a devil.—Bishop Jeremy Taylor. Nature is weak in all its strength, and in its fights,

BREVITIES.

A Massachusetts clergyman in Middlesex County, was recently invited at short notice to attend the funeral of a young unmarried lady, and in his "long prayer" erroneously represented the deceased maiden as wife, mother and grandmother, and supplicated for consolation to the bereaved husband, children and grandchildren, to the great distress of the family and the suppressed mirth of the more unconcerned portion of the audience. When "amen" was pronounced, and the good man was told of the awful blunder he had made, he felt in no enviable frame of mind, but refused compliance with the request to pray again according to circumstances.

Lord Peterborough, after a visit to Fenelon, said:

Lord Peterborough, after a visit to Fenelon, said:
"He was cast in a particular mould, that was never
used for anybody else; he is a delicious creature!
But I was forced to get away from him as fast as I
could, else he would have made me pious."

One of Dean Trench's sermons on the subject "What we can and cannot carry away when we die," commences thus appositely: "Alexander the Great, being upon his death-bed, commanded that when he was carried forth to his grave his hands should not be wrapped, as was usual, in cere-clothe, but should be left outside the bier, that all men might see them, and might see that they were empty."

An eccentric man in Bath, Me., was asked to contribute to foreign missions. He gave a quarter of a dollar, but stopped the agent as he was departing, and said: "Here's a dollar to pay the expense of getting the quarter to the heather."

A babe, not old enough to speak or walk, was creeping on the floor. By-and-by a bright ray of seeping on the floor. By-and-by as wit and crept toward the dazzling object. She looked at it, and crept all around it, with the greatest interest in her sweet face, and then putting down her little lips she kissed it.

Now was not that beautiful? The bright little sur peam lighted up joy in her baby-heart, and she ex-

At a spiritual circle the other evening a gentleman requested the medium to ask what amusement was the most popular in the spiritual world. The reply was, "Reading our own obituary notices."—Exchange.

A man's own good breeding is the best socurity against other people's ill-manners.

MISSIONARY DEPARTMENT. PROM OUR MISSION ROOMS AT NEW YORK. Dr. Butler communicates the following name the orphan children being educated in India:

the orphan children being educated in India:

Boys—Horace J. Adams, William R. Bowen, Everett Bond, James Burket, Benjamin H. Barnes, G. W. Borden, Benjamin Cocker, Lucius A. Cutler, William A. Cook, William R. Clark, Charles Downing, John Dempster, J. W. Downey, Charles Irwin Fish, Wilbur Fisk, James H. Frey, Edwin S. Frey, John D. Flint, Alexander Forbes, Peter B. Gray, Newell Greeley, Thomas Gowen F. W. G. John D. Flint, Alexander Forbes, Peter R. Gray, Newell Greeley, Thomas Gowan, F. W. Greenewald, Edwin W. Gay, David Porter Hubbard, William T. Hill, Gilbert Haven, George H. Howe, Henry Wilson Horton, Leonidas L. Hamline, Abraham S. Jenks, Orange Judd, Wm. P. Jones, Samuel A. Judson, James Jordan, Abraham Lincoln, Joel W. Manning, Geo. W. Howard, Gideon Martin, Pliny Nickerson, Standar, Porfer, Noah Perrin, Sylvanus S. Paul Stephen Puffer, Noah Perrin, Sylvanus S. Paul George Ruckle, Daniel Richards, John H. Redding George Ruckle, Daniel Richards, John H. Redding, Miner Raymond, Joshua Soule, John J. Steadman, Warren Street, Alden Spear, A. K. Street, David H. Schriver, Isaac Smith, Joseph S. H. Sweet, Chas. Shipley, Francis A. Steele, Daniel Steele, Noah K. Skinner, Samuel Tupper, David Toucey, Samuel Tyler, Augustine A. Vincent, Miner Van Auken, John W. Waughop, Pliny Wood, Cotton M. Warren, James P. Magee, Lewis J. Magee.

Girls—Mahala Ames, Almira Blake, Isabella Brannan, Charlotte Crooks, Mary Cocker, Ann E. Hamilton; Esther M. Jordan, Mary Jones, Sarah Odell, Hester A. Poole, Elizabeth F. Raybold, Rebecca Pettis, Jane Root, Carry Weed. He adds:

"I have done all that was practicable to carry out

"I have done all that was practicable to carry on the wishes of the kind friends who sustain these chi dren. They may be assured that our missionaries whose hands these children are placed are training them for God and for India's good with all carne ness and affection. Let them be earnestly praye for, and surely the Lord will answer in saving power and will convert their souls and inspire them with desires for usefulness. A few of the children had n native name that we could learn, being very young parents I have not yet learned; will they kindly, or seeing the list, communicate with the Mission Room parents I have not yet learned; will they kindly, on seeing the list, communicate with the Mission Rooms so that I may add their names opposite the names of the orphans they support? The names of the patrons who support the following children are wanted namely, George H. Howe and David Toucey."

STILL ANOTHER RESPONSE FOR 1864.—Sunda Nov. 22, was devoted to the missionary cause Eighteenth Street Church, New York. The pasto Eighteenth Street Church, New York. The pastor Brother Lindsay, had well prepared the way, aided by his faithful committee. The Sunday previous the tract entitled "Picture of Missions" had been distrib-uted in the congregation, and the pastor had well canvassed the subject with the people; whole amount contributed by the church and Sunday School was about \$1000 against \$600 last year.

GREENPOINT.—This is the name of a charge the upper part of the city of Brooklyn; Rev. J. l. Booth is pastor. The juveniles gave in some sixt dollars at their last monthly report. We should lik to hear if we have any children anywhere who are

BULGARIA.-Rev. A. L. Long has been appoint the superintendent of our missions in Bulgaria; and Rev. W. Prettyman, M.D., has been allowed, in con sequence of his own and his wife's seriously impaire health, to return home.

NEWBURY SEMINARY AND FEMALE

We have again had the pleasure of confirming the high estimation which we have always had for this institution. The length of time it has been established, the good name which it from the first has maintained, and the fond remembrances of thousands of its alumni are such, that remarks upon its general character are almost superfluous. The past year habeen increasingly prosperous; the attendance this fall of academic students has reached the unusually large number of two hundred and fifty. As far as we have been able to ascertain, the students this term have sustained the previous reputation of the scho Twenty-six classes were presented for examination before us; and though among so many text books, in different branches, and students of different ages and degrees of attainments, perfection could not be an ticipated, yet the appearance of the classes was all that could be expected, and in most cases all that could be desired. The Committee on comparing notes found the number of classes marked "fair," was very limited, while "good" and "excellent" were esp cially predominant. Not wishing to make any com-parisons, we think that the examination in "United States History," "Advanced University Algebra," French," "Geology," and "Cicero d Amicitia," gave unusual evidence of competent and faithful instruction and diligent application. The ornamental department exhibited a high de-

music, but nothing but the deserved popularity of the instructor in that department could have commanded the very large patronage which he has enjoyed thi was just enough of the mu spersed with the other exercises to make us wish we could have heard a concert. Voices were there which will make themselves known among America's singers. It is our candid opinion that the advantage afforded by this institution, either for a limited term or for a regular course of studies, are unsurpassed by any school of its grade. Young gentlemen are pre pared for college in the most satisfactory manner and we most earnestly desire that all who believe in thoroughness and completeness would take the pain to compare the young ladies' course of study in the catalogue with the flaming cirulars of study in the ly popular schools. Tuesday evening, * Rev. J. O. Peck, of Chalcas Marchine, March 1988, 1989, 198 Peck, of Chelsea, Mass., delivered an address before the "Pulaski Lyceum. Subject—" Sunlight on the

Faith in God and confidence in the righteousness of our cause filled the speaker with bright hopes for our country's future. We thank the Lyceum for fur nishing us with such an agreeable entertainment, and pray our brother may be always as successful in his chosen profession on was much to commend in the students' exhibition of esday; we hope that those who entertain us on that occasion will continue to cultivate their talents, for they are certainly worthy. The article entitled "Study of Greek as a mental discipline Where is thy brother?" "A peep behind the cur-ain," and "Banquet in the sea," deserve special notice. The religious interest through the term we good, several having believed unto salvation. St. Johnsbury, Nov. 16, 1863.

• Rev. Mr. Peck's address and the Wednesday "Exhibition" were not witnessed by the undersigned; the report was communicated by a competent witness.

REV. J. ALLEN AMONG THE SOLDIERS Rev. Theodore Hill has written again, urging h proposal of Nov. 18 for keeping Rev. John Allen in his present congenial and useful service among the soldiers. I have conversed with Charles Demond, the Boston Secretary of the Christian Commis-Mr. D. says Bro. Allen's labors are highly ap preciated by the Commission, and they would be glad to keep him in the field so long as Bro. A. can give his time, or his friends will furnish the means to pay for it. So Bro. Hill's views and mine can both be met. Any money deposited in my hands for the purpose will be paid to the Christian Commission to remunerate Bro. Allen for his time. The Commission volate Bro. Allen for his time. The Commission vol-untarily assumes all other expenses. I understand Bro. Hill to indicate \$500 per year, or \$10 a week, as a proper consideration. Friends here think that

Bro. Hill's appeal is to the local preachers, and he starts the subscription with \$10. Let the local brethren respond at once, before something else di-verts their attention. Meanwhile, I shall not refuse money from any of Bro. Allen's friends who wish a share in the good work.

Since writing the above, I have received \$6 for

this object from friends at Wilton, Me., through Rev.

SPRINGFIELD WESLEYAN SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

This institution flourishes. The fall term closed, had an unusually large attendance. So far as the writer can judge, the examinations indicated scholarship and discipline not inferior to what can be found at richer and more noted institutions of learn-ing. And what is better, as renewed hearts are better than merely disciplined minds, this institution continues to be a place where souls are converted to God. Much might be said for Springfield Seminary, but "a word to the wise is sufficient;" and to those

MR. EDITOR:-The report of the Estima Committees for the allowance of the ministers wer made and adopted quite generally in the months of May and June in the New England Conference, since which time nearly every article of family cor which time hearly every article of family consumption has risen from twenty to forty per cent., and the price of labor has also risen accordingly. Will not our societies make an advance in their pastor's support by adding to the estimates, or by a liberal do nation in some satisfactory manner, especially in those cases where the estimate cannot be reasonably relied. pon for an adequate support? "The laborer is things, that the paster may cheerfully labor without fear of inability to pay his bills.

Nov., 1863.

ZION'S HERALD FOR SOLDIERS - A friend fre Bromfield Street, \$3.00; Rufus R. Cook, \$2.00; H. P. Blood. \$1:00: Sarah J. Leavitt. \$1 00: A Lady Friend, Sanbornton Bridge, N. H., \$5.00; New Vineyard, Me., \$3.25.

Zion's Herald.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1863.

ZION'S HERALD.

We take this occasion to remind the preachers and our subscribers generally, that the time for renewing subscriptions for the Herald is near at hand. We hope every subscriber will promptly and cheerfully renew his subscription for another year, and use his influence to extend the circulation of our paper among his neighbors and friends. We hope also that every preacher will faithfully discharge his duty as agent for the Herald within the limits of his work and try to have a copy of it taken by every Methodist family, and by as many families as possible outside

On looking over the number of members in ou church within the patronizing Conferences, we find that our circulation averages one copy for every nine members. Many families contain but one member belonging to our church; others contain two; some, three; and a few contain more than that number If we divide the whole number of members by the number of families represented in our church, it will give an average of about two and a half to a family. According to this calculation, the Herald finds its way into not more than one in four; that is, three fourth of our Methodist families in New England do not take Zion's Herald. Some are poor and cannot pay for it, some are wives or children of unconverted husbands or fathers who are unwilling to pay for any religious paper. So that we calculate that one copy of the Herald to every five members of our church would be only a fair circulation, one to every two

New England is known to contain an intelligent well-educated, reading population, and yet our church papers in the West have a larger average circulation than in New England. In this work the German Methodists go ahead of their American brethren They aim to have a copy of the Apologist in every German Methodist family, and they very nearly accomplish this. If we are correctly informed, their circulation averages a little more than one copy of the Apologist for every three members of the church In Southern Illinois, where many suppose Egyptian my pen. darkness prevails, the circulation of the Central Christian Advocate is at this time about one to every five members of the patronizing church. In New England we certainly ought to do as well as that. If we do as well as that in 1864, we shall nearly double our circulation. We ought to do that; we can do it. and do it easily if we try; but will we do it? That is the practical question. Will not every preacher try, try earnestly, do his best, to obtain subscribers having leisure. Some suspect, that amid his manifold accomplishments he has dabbled also in alchemy, and charge? There are some persons, perhaps many in discovered a sort of philosopher's stone that trans some places, who are too poor to pay for a copy, but who desire to take it, and would be greatly cheered and profited by its weekly visits. Cannot the preacher find some benevolent persons who will be willing who would even feel it a blessed privilege, to furnish some of God's noble and worthy poor with the Herald for the year to come, and add thus much to the com fort and profit of their precious souls?

That is one way that the poor may have the gospe preached unto them. We know of several person who seek to do good in this way, who send from two to five copies of their church paper yearly to as many poor families, which otherwise would not receive it. We ask every Christian reader, who has the mean and can afford to do it without defrauding his credi tors or distressing his family, to consider this feature of the subject prayerfully. Be kind to the poor, and

do not feel that food and raiment for the body is all they need; furnish them also wholesome food for the mind. You can do this for the sake of Christ and for the sake of the poor, as well as for the sake of the By the blessing of God we intend to make the Herald worthy to go as a silent messenger of Jesus

living gospel to encourage and cheer the pilgrim on his journey through the world. Soon the favorable time will have passed by. Let us, brethren, go at this work in the name of the Lord, just as the Methodist preachers used to do thirty years ago, when the world was made to tremble under the strokes of their mighty power. Let not Presiding Elders be ashamed or backward to urge this subject from the pulpit at their quarterly neetings. Let all the preachers in charge thoroughly canvass their circuits and stations for subscribers, and not, as the manner of some is, simply announce from the pulpit that they are ready to receive and forward subscriptions, if any desire to take the Herald. Let every subscriber promptly renew his subscription and procure at least one new subscriber. The Herald should have at least 20,000 subscribers in New England alone, and that would be only one to every four

GOV. ANDREW'S PROCLAMATION AND GENERAL ORDER.—The urgency of the recruiting business, added to the request of our State authorities, compels us to displace other matter for the purpose of in serting these important documents this week. We sincerely hope their publication may induce a regiment or two of our readers to enlist at once, and have a share in finishing up the rebellion.

FESTIVAL .- There will be a Social Festival in the Vestry of the Hanover Street Methodist Episcopal Church on this (Wednesday) evening, in aid of the Sabbath School Clothing Society. Tickets 50 ctents, including refreshments. F. R. Holway is Secretary of the Committee. As the cause is benevolent and worthy, a full attendance is solicited.

PROVIDENCE CONFERENCE SEMINARY. - Rev. B. D. Ames, the Principal, thus writes: "Our winter term opens with over 100 students, exclusive of the primary department. It promises to be the fullest term during my administration, and indeed since the effects of the war began to be fully felt in the fall of 1861."

LITERARY NOTICES.

HARPER'S MONTHLY, for December, is received. This is the first number of the new volume. Its illustrated articles are very fine; Saint Christopher, Twilight on Sumpter, Scenes in the War of 1812, Pictures of the Japanese. Besides these there are several capital articles: William H. Prescott, The Telling Treasure, Overland from St. Paul to Lake Superior, and the Ethics of Love, besides others which we have not space to mention. Now is the time to subscribe for a Magazine which we have long regarded as indispensable to every reading family. It has a supply for every kind of taste, except a taste for treason, which will find no gratification in any of Harper's Periodicals.-For sale by A. Williams & Co.,

ATLANTIC MONTHLY, for December, is received from Ticknor & Fields. It contains several articles of uncommon interest. THE MAN WITHOUT A COUN-TRY, by E. E. Hale, is one that all should read, and weep at the close of it if they please. THE BIRDS of KILLINGWORTH, by Longfellow is beautiful, both in sentiment and expression. The Loyal Woman's No, Eugene Delacroix, In an Attic, Longfellow by Curtis, and a Letter to a Peace Democrat, are all excellent, and so is the one by Prof. Agassiz on the Glacier. In its chosen department of Literature the Atlantic has no rival in this country. The Prospectus for 1864 is full of promise that the high standard already attained will be still farther advanced. Thus far the publishers have fulfilled all that they have promised. Robert Browning will contribute several new Poems; Nathaniel Hawthorne will print his new Romance in the columns of the Atlantic, commencing, probably, with the February number Henry Wadsworth Longfellow will publish in the Atlantic some Cantos of his Translation of Dante's " Divina Commedia"; Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe begins in the January number, a series of capital

ten a new Novel, which will be commenced in the Atlantic during the next volume; Prof. Louis Agas-siz will centinue those admirable articles upon different branches of natural science which have constitu ted so interesting and important a feature in the late

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY. MR. EDITOR:-I propose, in this letter, to ask at tention to the special advantages and facilities nov offered to the student here, and also to make known to our alumni, patrons and friends, the wants that pre upon us now. The shortening days remind me one or two improvements that I failed to mention i my catalogue of changes from the long ago. Do you ember, Mr. Editor, those arctic experiences the winter term? those shivery hours of recitation and (so called) prayers, before the sunrise of the winter morning? the drowsy forms, starting from bed when the bell was on the toll, driven by the ghost of a monitor along the frosty halls, cloaked, or som times blanketed or quilted for the morning orison plunging down into that subterranean chapel, which artificial heat never gladdened with its kindly glow. where the muddy light from the solitary taper on the desk,-playing hide and seek around those ol pillars with a few scattering gleams from fragran wicks in the distant corners,-made darkness dimly visible? Can't you see our old tutor rush down th aisle, swing round the book, and make a dive for the shortest psalm? Ah! sir, the present race of stu dents know nothing of those Siberian mornings; the six o'clock bell, (it is said) still rings, but we take our coffee and griddle-cakes, and do up our exercise be fore our matins, and at our winter vespers the juic of the whole no more diffuses its odor from crusted wicks, for in a twinkling we can turn on as good gas as illuminates your sanctum. "Commons into a myth long ago, long since beaten to a ghost by the " Clubs;" and only the antiquary remember "Old Boarding Hall." in one corner of whose ruin the class of '46 were initiated into Apollodorus and Herodotus, and in one of whose recesses, Mr. Editor your present correspondent first had the honor meeting you, when you were maintaining the solitary dignity of a "Resident Graduate." Shall I describe my sensations on first beholding a "Resident Graduate," alive, and in his very den, and that too in semi dishabille? Never fear; those two solemn D's arres

It is proper to add, what is known to everybody here, that the improvements without and within that we have sketched, and this spirit of enterprise and vitality that now pervades all this air, are due mainl to the tireless energy and incessant industry of Pre ident Cummings. From distributing diplomas grading walks, he has a queer knack, hard enough to catch, of doing all sorts of business, and yet alway mutes minutes into hours; certainly, if witchcraft were fashionable, and Salem in this valley, I do not know the man who would be in more danger.

INDUCEMENTS AND ADVANTAGES.

Tuition is practically free, for scholarships are no o cheap and abundant that it is rare for the treasur to receive a tuition fee to-day. Boards and books are the main expenses; for the college charges, one having a scholarship, average only a little ove twenty dollars a year. Facilities for teaching, in put lic and private, are very good in the vicinity, and thus many largely pay their way as they go along. Two embers of the Senior Class have sung their way thus far. A number also have regular engagement as preachers, to supply more or less the churches various towns and villages in the vicinity. The pre ent arrangement of the terms and course of study has been adapted to the wants of those whose circum stances compel them to forego a part of the advan-tages of a college training, rather than lose the whole These are so adjusted as to give the student who struggling to pay his own way the largest possible amount of time for teaching, with as little loss as pos sible to his course of study. And yet, this arrange nent so distributes the studies, as to be more profi its unobtrusive way, shall breathe and preach the able than before to those whose more fortunate cir cumstances enable them to give four full years to col lege training, from which no young man can lose day without sacrifice. The winter term is twelv weeks long, preceded by three weeks' and followed by four weeks' vacation. These nineteen weeks car be spent in teaching, if necessary, and cover fully the usual period of winter schools; and, while carryin on his school, the student is expected to "make up one of the three studies which his class is nursu at college, in which he will be examined on his return Another of the three winter studies he is required t pursue in the previous fall term, and pass examinat on it at its close, in addition to the regular class work while he is allowed a specified time of the sprin term to pursue the third winter study after rejoin his class, to which he is fully re-admitted if he pass satisfactory examination on this remnant of the wir ter work at the appointed day. This, of course, in volves much extra study through all the year; bu enterprising young men, who are determined to have an education by their own efforts, do not wince at this. It is every way better, when possible, for th student to pursue all his studies with the class; for the course is sufficiently crowded, and works a youn man enough for his physical and intellectual good when pursued in the most leisurely manner possibl An hour lost to our intellectual culture in your never returns in after years; but it is far better for young man to go forth into life with his educatio

marred by the scars of poverty than to go forth with no education at all. Another inducement, to young men who intend enter on the duties of the ministry, is the arrange ment by which the Hebrew language and literatur are made, to all who desire it, a part of the regular course for one entire year. It is an elective study, as a daily recitation, through the junior year. There no college in the land which furnishes such an oppo tunity as this to students preparing for the ministry and it is doubtful if even any Theological Seminary furnishes more instruction in Hebrew. A majority of the present junior class avail themselves of the opportunity. The Greek Professor also has a large and popular Bible Class, which is expected to de velop, when its idea is realized, a careful critical study

of the Greek text of the New Testament. COMPARISON.

We have not the years, the extensive endown and resources, nor the prestige of great names, that some of the older colleges in our land can boast; yet there are names in our triennial that the world will not soon let die; and we can safely challenge our sister colleges to show more work done in the same number of years. In fact, as to the work actually accomplished by the student, and the attention bestowed by the teacher, we are not afraid omparison with any college in the land. And as to antiquity, to the scholar in one of the really ancient institutions of learning, all American co leges are but creatures of yesterday. There can ty, or rather in modernness, to one who surveys our universities from the moss-covered cloisters that were ancient before Columbus first spread his sails on the Atlantic. It is a mistake to imagine that we must wait a century for a first class university Faith and earnest effort will provide it for the education tion of our own children. Bonn and Berlin both have risen within the memory of men who are not yet

The names of the Faculty do not cover so many pages as in some other catalogues, but, on the other hand, every name represents a working man, who actually teaches, or lectures, in the University every day; and if it is not modest to say that our work equals that of others in quality, we can at least claim that it exceeds in quantity-let this consider

have what weight it deserves. Religiously, the University maintain tation. I have not the statistics, but I doubt if se large a percentage of professed Christians can found in any college in the land. Our social meetings have been well attended during the past term sketches, to be continued through several months, with the title of "House and Home Papers, by Christopher Crowfield"; J. T. Trowbridge has writing the pass term, and generally interesting and profitable. There is a healthy religious atmosphere that pervades the whole institution. There are four classes fully and regular-

ly attended; the President leads one at his house, and | North and from the South, by car loads and by wagon | three of the Professors the others, on every Thursday evening. The students hold a morning prayer meeting on the Sabbath, at one of their rooms, which is said to be most interesting, and in addition, the Freshmen have commenced a weekly prayer meeting this

PLANS AND PROSPECTS. The endowment of the Olin Professorship at the last Commencement,—by which Bro. Isaac Rich has invoked on himself afresh the blessings of the friends of education throughout the land, and laid up new treasures both in earth and heaven,-while it fills a blank that has long stood on the Faculty page, and relieves the other departments from much extra work, also brings forward more prominently a study too much neglected in our colleges, but fundamentally important to the educated man in America, -our own language and its literature. A man may be a polyglot in speech, but can never have but one mother tongue. That is the storehouse whence he is to draw the tools that he must use in all life's business, that is at once his wardrobe and arsenal. To know the resources of our own language, its strength and richness, to be able to wield it with promptness and efficiency, to have command of its treasures, and to know how to bring up at will the jewels from the mines of Addison and Bacon and Shakspeare, is the finest of all accomplishments in an educated American. This liberal endowment now makes this study the specialty of a department

Prof. Van Benschoten, who has just taken the de partment of the " Greek Language and Literature," has enjoyed rare opportunities to qualify himself for this work, which he has chosen as the business of his life. He has spent four years abroad, in Germany and the classic lands; studied under Curtius at Gottingen, under Otto Jahn at Bonn, and under Carl Ritter, Kiepert and the veteran Beckh at Berlin, and has fed his lamp with oil from the Attic olive under the Acropolis itself. He maintains correspondence with the most eminent scholars in his department watches all the facts and theories, discoveries and im provements, transpiring at home and abroad, tha may shed any light on his chosen work; and, if life and health are spared, his ability and enthusiasm are a full guarantee that the Greek Department of the

University will one day be unsurpassed in America.

It will be gratifying to the friends of the institution who appreciate classic culture, to know that Prof Van Benschoten proposes to introduce methods of in struction and illustration in his department, that are new in our land. It is known to classical scholars that Prof. Boeckh, of Berlin, has entirely revolution ized the modes of study and instruction in this de partment, by his use of the treasures of archæology. gathering about him a collection of coins, medals statuary, inscriptions, and casts, which furnishes the most extensive and splendid apparatus for the illus tration of the classic authors to be found in the world Prof. Van Benschotten purposes to start such a museum of archaeology here; and his extensive acquaintance and correspondence with the leading scholars of the Boeckhian school in Germany will enable him, with the co-operation of our Alumni and patrons to add a new and striking attraction to the Univer sity, and also to give a fresh and healthy impulse t classical study in our land. Archæology, as applied to the illustration of the classic authors, he has mad a specialty, and he has engaged with Prof. Otto Jahn of Bonn-now reckoned the first scholar in the world in this special department-to give his forthcoming work on classic archæology to the American public

as soon as it is issued in Germany. I have left myself but little space to speak of ou wants, yet when I commenced I intended this for the body of my discourse, to which the rest should serve as introduction. I have no room now to paint their pressing nature, and can but sketch. Our patron have done nobly, but O! let them not stay the hands. We want more buildings, and more land to put them on, as well as grounds. We have no place for the proposed museum, unless a new building is erected. And then we must have a literary buildought to say, however, that Dr. Johnston has just assiduity patent to all. The examinations were emin arrived just in season for the physiologists of this year. I had forgotten also that a new and beautiful Theodolite stands by the side of the famous "Rus sell Planetarium." But the Department of Physics ought to be recruited at all points. Dr. Johnston, the Nestor of the Faculty, has for some time been compelled to travel a circuit—although a layman—for the library, by its steady advance, has routed his min- The subject was, "The Cheering Indications in the erals and fossils from their old alcoves, and driven them up into what was once the hall of the Missionary Lyceum; so that his apparatus of instruction is cattered through three buildings, and round this circuit he itinerates from term to term. We need a Natural Science building. And then, there is the hill to the west, foreordained for an Observatory! Shall we not see a telescope mounted there?

I have spoken of the invasion of the books into the ormer dominions of the ores and crystals, trilobites and encrinites. Do not picture to yourself an invasion of Gothic dimensions,-would it were so! Do not imagine that St. John's bold hyperbole is in any sense applicable to us, just at present; for, on the contrary, "I suppose that the world," and a small portion of it, is abundantly able "to contain the books" that we have here, if piled up with any tolerable compactness. In view of the special effort made at the last Commencement, I must write a closing paragraph concerning the Library. There was hardly an alumnus here at that time that did not subscribe liberally for the proposed Library fund.

What books there are,-thanks to the patient in dustry of the librarian, who has toiled at the task for more than a year-what books there are, are now available; we have a full card catalogue. For the ordinary use of the undergraduate student, the Library serves a good purpose; but it hardly makes a beginning for the teacher. How many times I have sighed for a few hours between the two great Boston libraries, or better still, a day at Gore Hall! But we can have Gore Hall here, under some other name, if we say we will. O! friends and patrons, speak the word! this is our one, immediate, pressing, crying want today. Let us have tools, and see if we do not work ! I have looked over the shelves to write some account of what we want, but on reflection I will not do it.

cannot; if I begin I shall never end. The Alumni, at the last anniversary, voted to raise a library fund of \$25,000, and a good beginning was made on the spot; two contributing \$1,000 apiece, and many men, not rich, giving \$100 each. We are prohibited from using any of the income of this fund till it reaches \$10,000. It has now reached \$6,500; can we not have the other \$3,500 soon? Send on the funds, brethren of the Alumni, you who are getting rich out of war contracts; invest a little roll of green backs here for your children. No bank in the land will pay you such interest. But, Mr. Editor, I hear you cry " what horse-leech is this?" And so here I for the present make my period. F. H. N.

LETTER FROM THE NORTHWEST.

THE LADIES' NORTHWESTERN FAIR. This unique gathering has closed. Its session was two weeks. Its results, grand, glorious, magnificent beyond all anticipations, have gone on their to bless in their comforts, luxuries and conveniences the sands of noble soldiers now lying sick and wounded in the various hospitals scattered over this battle-scarred

was equally a grand gathering of things—of goods and chattels of every description. They came in the shape of steam engines, threshing machines, ploughs, drills, cultivators, harvesters, wagons, stoves, kegs of nails, barrels of oil, barrels of flour, clothes-wringers, scales, piacos, organs, melodeons, silver-ware, pictures, furniture, dry goods of every conceivable pattern and description, blank-books, glass and crockery-ware sewing and knitting machines, wagon loads of vegetables, horses land, relies from many a hard fought battle-field, thousand other things impracticable here to mention

loads. They came pouring in from a long time be the Fair commenced, through all the days of its sea and some time after it closed. They came as spo ous offerings of noble, liberal, patriotic hearts, every arti-cle speaking in tones not to be misunderstood, "Let the war go on till the rebellion is destroyed, and the brave oys be well taken care of."

But one contribution deserves a separate and more di tinguished mention than any other. Not that the heart that gave it beats with purer patriotism than thousands of others, but on account of its historic worth. That con ution was the original draft of the President's Emand pation Proclamation. It was not disposed of during the Fair, and now remains in the hands of a committee to be sold to the highest bidder. I understand \$2,000 have been offered for it by some enterprising Yankee of the "down East" State of Maine.

It was thought by some that the interest in the Fair by he public would subside after the first few days, but liminution in either interest, numbers or contr was observed up to the very close; and had it co equally successful up to the end.

But the glorious result, or receipts, is what astonishes every one. It is this that carries joy to the heart of the loyal, and madness to the copperheads. It was thought by the most sanguine, that probably the receipts wou great success. But instead of ten thousand dollars, th final postings give the enormous sum of over sixty tho sand dollars as the net receipts.

All honor to the noble, brave, patriotic women wh originated and carried forward to such a successful completion this grand enterprise! It is not necessary to go back to Spartan history in order to find patriotic women the present day and our own country furnish them undance, for which, let Him who rules nations thanked; for as a general thing, as the mothers are, s

are the sons.

And as I walked, or rather crowded through the in mense halls, and witnessed the devotion and self-sacrific of the noble women, who toiled both night and day to insure success, and saw the offerings that were laid upon the altar of the country by generous-hearted patriots, asked myself, Will God suffer a country containing a much of devotion and patriotism and self sacrifice to be destroyed by an armed band of traitors? I thought no and I think so still. True, a cause is not deserving success merely on account of the devotion of its advo-cates, for the rebellion has devotees. But when tha cause is founded in right, as ours most certainly is, the God will certainly bless that devotion by giving succes Only one thing in the whole arrangement that I saw was deserving of censure, that was the manner in which most of the articles were sold-by the sale of tickets sir ilar to lotteries. The only argument I heard urged in favor of it was, that "the end justified the means." was thought right to adopt any course that was legal to raise money for the soldiers. I do not see it in tha

AN ILLINOIS NEGRO REGIMENT

The world moves. We have evidences of that every day; one step in that progress is the authorization, on the part of the War Department, for raising a Negro Regiment in Illinois. Probably in no loyal State did then exist more inveterate prejudice against this wise measure than in Illinois; strange, too, when this same State ha kept ahead of all her quotas for soldiers. But such is the case, as the terribly inhuman "black laws" of the Stat will bear me witness. But this prejudice is being rapidly conquered, and v

tope the day is not far distant when the black man shall not only find all his military, but all his civil, education and religious rights in this the grand empire State of th

As recruiting is now progressing, I presume it will be many days before Illinois will have her first regime of colored volunteers in the field. Massachusetts will not be permitted to do any more recruiting of that color in

Northwest, Nov., 1863.

FLYING VISIT TO NEWBURY SEMINARY MR. EDITOR:-In answer to a somewhat summa all, I made a flying but refreshing trip to Newbury Sem-nary this week. The Fall Term was closing. It was cheering to return there and find that prime institutio urishing as in its palmiest days. For a decade of year at least, its prosperity in the present has not been mor replete, nor its future more sanguine. The opening of this academical year has been a perfect success, not only purposes, for the present? And then, in regard to fifty students have thronged its halls this term. A good apparatus, nothing has been done for some years. work of grace has been wrought in more than a score of Have I not mentioned the ancient mercury flask? I hearts, and the evidence of thorough study and untiring imported from Paris a splendid Mannikin, which has ly satisfactory, complimentary alike to teachers and aught. But as it is not my province to report on the Examining Committee, I will not more particularize

One thing was notable, viz., that the above Commit

were on the field with an alacrity as commendable as un-The examinations having closed, Tuesday evening address was delivered before the Pulaski Lyceum, by Rev. J. Oramel Peck, of the New England Conference Troublous Hours." There was a replete house and at tentive audience. "Further deponent saith not." The next day at 8 A. M., the students gathered in the hall to hear the report of their toil as evidenced by their respec tive "standing." Some "stood" tall, and some noticed were a little "short." It was amusing to sit there and look into those faces and see the workings the mind. On some countenances there was a splendid auroral display as they penciled their standing to show to father and mother. On others we saw signs of a thu der shower! We have some faint recollections of simi lar scenes, when we did not view it with the same no halance. This passed, they left the hall for a little seaon, returning to witness the closing scene of the dra-

n Exhibition, which went off with the usual eclat. The school is under a new corps of instructors m out its efficiency is demonstratively inaugurated. The Principal, Rev. Geo. C. Smith, whom a citizen assu ne " won all hearts." is not a new comer. His polished and urbane manner, together with his scholarly accomplishments, combine to make him both eminently and

as a promising as well as present successful connect with the institution. The numbers of the school nece tated the accession of instructors. One was found hand to fill the niche in a most acceptable manner. B. F. Burnham, Esq., late of Chicago, a former student at Newbury, and a graduate of the University, who has settled in Newbury in the practice of his profession. were most hospitably and handsomely entertained at his

Miss Betsey W. Clapp, succeeding the former plished Preceptress, promises to sustain with dignity and ability that responsible position, equally with bonor to herself and substantial benefit to the school. Of the others, each in the right place, time and space forbids us to speak. But from all we saw and heard, we think this onored institution is again on the rising tide of favor and patronage.

It is marvelous, Mr. Editor, in a time of such gigs civil war to see our country so strong and prosperous. It is historically unprecedented. With one hand she manages successfully this stupendous conspiracy, and with the other prosecutes with unabated vigor and pros-perity her industrial, educational, benevolent and comnercial pursuits. All over the land, schools, accade and collegies flourish, as if war were not in the land. How lightly the stripes fall upon the loval North! How manifest the Divine smile upon our heroic struggle—how strong the reasons for gratitude to God—how abundant the promises of hope for a more glorious and righteous Heaven speed the day when the triadic bles of Liberty, Education and Religion shall burst in re plendence over all the earth.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE

Camp Stoneman .- Bro. John Allen writes, Nov. 25 Please say in the Herald that the work of refor where I am still permitted to labor, is progressing gloriously. The whole number of those that have public y requested prayers as penitents, and have given me their names within about three weeks, is 125! Many of them. and I think I can say with safety the most of them, have attained pardon through the blood of the Lamb-many emarkably interesting cases of very sudden conversions: for instance, they would come into our chapel for the first time, confess their sins, give their hearts to Christ; the next day go to the front, and perhaps soon to the judgnent; but they go cheerfully. I will only say that this best field for a living man to labor in I have ever seen; but the boys cannot wait for a minister to write and read a long sermon; but if a man will come to them in the fullness of the blessing of the gospel of Christ, and in the fullness of his soul address them off hand, they

merous contributions came pouring in from all sandwich.—Bro. W. V. Morrison writes, Nov. 25:
from the East and from the West, from the 'Please say to the friends of Zion, that God is prosper-

for us."

will listen with great attention and profit. Brethren, pray

his people in Sandwich. Within the past thr church in this place has expended about \$800 in repairs on their meeting house. The audience room is now a model for neatness, and will accommodate 550 per sons. Oct. 30 we commenced a series of meetings, which is still in progress. Rev. A. B. Earle was with us at the beginning, and labored very efficiently for more tham two weeks. The church has been much quickened, backsliders have returned, and about thirty have professed conversion; still the work goes forward. To God be all the

West Duxbury .- Rev. R. Gerrish informs us that ther are prospects of a good work at West Duxbury. He has recently baptized nine adults, received eight on probation, and the church is greatly revived and laboring for the conversion of sinners.

PERSONAL.

It is said that Dr. Massie is about to publish a book en titled "The Americans," which will contain the address-es made to him while in this country, together with his own observations upon our affairs, the causes of our present struggle, the prospect for the slave, and the true test of British sympathy. As the Doctor is a candid Christian man, a careful observer, and in sympathy with freedom, we shall expect candor and fairness, if not even handed justice from his pen.

N. B. Smithers has been elected to Congress from Delaware. He is a Union man, and received the larges number of votes ever given in that State for any office. T. B. Bryan, Esq., of New York, has bought the original copy of Mr. Lincoln's Emancipation Proclama-

The Emperor Napoleon in his great speech on the 5th nst., at the opening of the Chambers of his Empire, pro posed to refer the question of going to war in behalf o Poland to the tribunal of a European Congress.

It is reported that Rev. Richard Chenevix French Dean of Westminster, has accepted the Archbish of Dublin which was declined by Dr. Stanley.

William T. Smithson, the Washington banker victed of holding correspondence with the rebels and giv-ing them information, has been sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. The sentence has been approved by the President, and Albany, N. Y., is designated by the Secretary of War as the place of his confinement

LITERARY ITEMS.

Professor Lane says, in the Preface to his Arabic-Eng lish Lexicon, that its composition cost him twenty years unaided labor, during seven of which he worked upon at Cairo incessantly from early breakfast to within an hour of midnight, and more than once passed a quarter of a year without going out of his house. Frequently a ingle phrase would consume an entire day's study.

The number of books printed since the invention of the art in 1440 to the end of the year 1822 was estimated by Peignot at 3,881,960; and counting an average of three olumes to each book, and 300 copies to each edition, the aggregate of printed volumes was estimated by him to be 3,313,764,000.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Mr. Beecher's first address, since his return home, was given in Brooklyn. The avails, \$2,300, went to King's County War Fund Committee .-\$5,000 has been appropriated by the authorities of Louisville, Ky, for the purpose of purchasing fuel for the poor of the city. A meeting of capitalists and bankers has been held in New York, in which it was decided to organize a national bank with a capital of \$50,000,000. t being thought that national banks in the interior would need such a bank as correspondent, and three fifths of the lawful money to be kept on hand by the national banks might be kept in such depositaries in New York and other cities - John K. Steller contracted to furnish some nurs roasted and ground Rio coffee to the United States Government. He has been convicted of furnishing an adulterated article and sentenced to five years' imprisonment --- The cargo of the prize steamer Peterhoff was sold on the 24th ult. for \$300,000 .- Dr. Lieber says he had nothing to do with the questions put to drafted men as to their fitness.—The Washington Star says nothing is known of the fate of our colored soldiers and their officers who have been captured, and it is believed the officers are murdered or are languishing in dungeons, and that the soldiers have shared the same fate or have been sold into slavery. If this prove true, avenging retaliation will follow. - Two women were bung by the rebels, on the 13th ult., in Talladega, Ala., for refusing to divulge Aiken, of South Carolina, in Wisconsin, has been confiscated. --- Mrs. Semmes and daughter were arrested in Baltimore last week for poisoning soldiers in one of the hospitals. Mrs. Semmes is an aunt of the captain of the Alabama. - The Governor of Georgia in his recent message to the State Legislature recommended that officers and soldiers be paid higher wages; that more food and less cotton be raised; that the militia include the ages of 18 and 60; that the 10th of December be set apart as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer. The Governor opposes loaning the State credit to the Confederate Government.—Speaking of the suffering at the South the Richmond Examiner says their main reliance is in their armice; if they succeed in recovering the lost territory it will do more than anything else to restore confidence and prosperity—yes; if they do recover it.—Ninety-five—men whose only thought of the future is to carry the and less cotton be raised; that the militia include the ages prosperity-yes; if they do recover it .- Ninety-five surgeons arrived at Washington, Nov. 26. They confirm the report of the outrages upon Union prisoners. -One of our officers recently asked Cor Ould whether or no if we sent him 5,000 rebels he would return as many Union prisoners; he answered in the negative.—It is feared that the provisions and clothing sent to Richmond for the Federal prisoners has been appropriated by the enemy --- The Richmond papers say a plot to release the Union prisoners in that vicinity has been discovered. They were to strike the blow under the leadership of Gen. Dow, and were to be met on the peninsula by Federal cavalry. Messrs, McKay & Aldus, James Tetlow and Curtis & Tilden, of East Boston, gave three tons of turkeys, on Thanksgiving day, to the families in that ward who have a representative in the war. - General Grant has captured 412 rebel cannon in the afternoon both took the cars for Toronto.

Russian fleet have given \$4,500 to the poor of New York city.---William Brown, a young rebel soldier, was made prisoner the other day, in Virginia, by his brother .-The Australian farmers wanted to get some of the best sheep in the world, therefore they have purchased some in Vermont --- Westboro', Mass., held a war meeting. on the 25th ult., and raised its quota of 32, with one or two to spare. - General Schenck has resigned his commission in order to take his seat in Congress as Repr sentative from Ohio --- The Richmond Examiner, of the 20th ult., says that "old Gillmore" sent 25 shells into Charleston that day. He scattered them round promiscuously, smashing some buildings but hurting no one.-Gen. Banks has captured Corpus Cristi, Texas, at the mouth of Nucces River.

The bones of Schubert and Beethoven have

nterred by a Vienna musical society. Photographs were taken of them, and they will be again buried with some ceremony. - Lamartine is again appealing for money to save his property; the smallest donations thankfully received .- The Empress of Russia is said to be in such bad health that the doctors give little hope of her recovery .--- At the competitive examination for admission to the Imperial School of Arts and Manufactures which has just taken place in Paris, the first name on the list is that of a young American student, Mr Loonard Beckwith. who heads no less than 214 competitors, from nearly all parts of the world .- The Emperor of the French is said to be looking very unwell, and appears to suffer from the anxiety occasioned by the present European complications and the equally perplexing affairs of Mexico. He was recently attacked so severely with colic that he lay for an hour in a state of perfect insensibility. - The Grand Duke Constantine has been withdrawn from the governorship of Poland .- The tax-payers and capitalists of Poland find themselves between the upper nether millstones-the Russian Government has additional taxes, and the National Government has forced a loan.—The cultivation of cotton in the River Plata territory is attracting universal attention in Brazil. The Buenos Ayres Standard says: "In a few years cotton will take the place of wool and hides, and become the first staple article of the Argentine Republic."-A horrible tragedy has occurred in London. A man hired a cab to carry himself, wife and two children to the Royal Oak. While on the way the man directed the driver to stop at the Green Dragon tavern and get a pot of beer. The beer was procured, the family drank it and on passing out the pot the man turned it bottom upward, draining it upon the pavement. After riding some distance further the man got out and directed the driver to go on. When he reached his destination he was horrified to find the mother and children were dead. Investigation showed that the husband poisoned the beer; his name was Hunt, and he was employed in a drug establishment. The neighbors saw him leave home with his family and come back without them; the police surrounded his house, but he took poison and died before they could hinder him. He poisoned the whole family to get rid of his wife. The audacity of the murder—on a public thoroughfare and in the evening amid a dense throng—is one of the most. While on the way the man directed the driver to stop at

C. P. Villiers, a member of the British Cabinet, says that for the first ten years he was in Parliament the prominent question was the repeal of the union with Ireland, and he don't remember au Englishman who favored it. The London Times thinks that if Grant is not driven out of Tennessee this winter, and if Meade is not driver from his position, it is all the Federals can hope for ; but Mr. Jefferson Davis says Grant will be forced to retreat. and Mr. Jefferson Davis would be likely to state things ust about as they are. - The French official report on foreign affairs says: "We have remained neutral and well disposed, although it has often been difficult for us to reconcile this part with our duties toward our fellow countrymen."-The streets of Athens are constantly the scenes of faction fights between political groups.

NEWS FROM THE WAR.

From the Army of the Potomac -Gen. Meade's army dyanced on the 26th ult and crossed the Ranidan east of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, between Gen. Lee's position and Fredericksburg. No fighting took place at the crossing except between the pickets. After crossing, Gregg's cavalry on the right, drove the enemy's pickets upon their infantry line, and then in turn was compelled to retreat. Gen. French, commanding the 3d corps, advancing on the right met Ewell, and a severe en gagement followed, in which French was compelled to fall back, until the 6th crops was thrown forward to fill the gap between the centre and right, when Ewell was ompelled to retire with a loss of 900 prisoners; the 3d corns, however, lost heavily. As late as Saturday, the 28th, the rebel line on our right extended to the Rapidan but their right fell back toward Orange Court House on Friday, after an engagement with the 5th corps.

From the Department of the Mississippi .- On the 23d

ult. Gen. Grant ordered a demonstration against Mission Ridge to develope the force holding it. The troops marched out, formed in order and advanced in line of battle, as if on parade. The rebels watched the formation and movement from their picket lines and rifle pits, and from the summit of Mission Ridge, five hundred feet above us, and thought it was a review and drill, so open-ly and deliberately, so regularly was it all done, and they were not undeceived until our troops were upon them and it was too late to get reinforcements; thus they were surprised in broad daylight. Gen. Thomas got possession of Orehard Knob, of Missionary Ridge on the rebel right, cast of Chattanooga and north of the river. At daylight on the 24th, Gen. Thomas sent 5,000 men to the south side of the river, and by nightfall he was established on the south side on the point of Missionary Ridge nearest the river-this position is above Chattanooga. On the same day Gen. Hooker advanced from Chattanooga, on the south side of the river, scaled Lookout Mountain and opened communication with Gen. Thomas—this fighting was on Gen. Grant's right, and the most of it was above the clouds. A general attack on the enemy's work on Missionary Ridge took place on the 25th. Gen. Sherman's troops advanced east of the ridge and assaulted the rebel works, but were finally repulsed-the only repulse uring the whole battle. A general advance was then ordered; Sherman east of the ridge, Thomas on the centre, between Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, and Hooker from the crest of Lookout Mountain. Our troops advanced on each side of the ridge, on the crest of which the rebels had not less than 40 pieces of artillery, and our troops knew not how many muskets, but they advanced boldly, steadily amid the leaden and iron storm, swarmed upward, and finally as flag after flag was planted upon the ummit, soul inspiring cheers went up from the victorious roops. The rebel cannon were turned upon their flying egions as they pressed forward in their headlong flight Hooker now swept down from Lookout Mountain and along the right of Missionary Ridge and captured many prisoners. The battle-field extended southward six miles ong Missionary Ridge and several miles along Lookout. Our total loss is about 3,000. The rebels lost several thousand prisoners, about 60 pieces of artillery, besides ammunition stores camp equipage, &c. The rebels took the road to Dalton, Ga., about 30 miles southeast of Chattanooga, destroying the railroad behind them. Advices from Chattanooga, of the 29th ult., say that Bragg and concentrated his army near and below Dalton, and Knoxville and join the main army, which Longstreet was attempting to do by a circuitous march.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Beecher says the nobles and aristocrats of England are against us. Why, then, has there been such a change

in the British voice ? restrains them-it is the influ restrains them—it is the influence of that under-life, and to a very great extent of the non-voting English who have procured this effect. It is a thing I could not understand at first, and which it is very difficult for us to understand, for whenever in our country there is a majority of the votes there is to be a direction of affairs. But it is not so in England. I learned that the men who could not yote were they united and determined had the could not vote, were they united and determined, had the power to control the men who do vote. This is not an anomaly, then. It would be in our institutions, but it is not in English institutions—among other reasons, because, men whose only thought of the future is to carry the rich freights of the present along into their future—that class are generally against us. Men who have no fortune, men who have very little in the present to care for, who are struggling for better fortunes for themselves and children—that class are on our side."

A man representing himself to be Colonel Wilson has lately been procuring money in Boston by his false representations, and toward the close of last month he suddenly disappeared, turning up in Canada West, where he introduced himself as Col. Imboden, of the Confederate army, just escaped from Johnson's Island by putting on the Federal uniform which he then wore. The reb sympathizers of Clifton pitied the gallant Southerner, and presented to him a handsome sum of money. Just after he received the money Major Dallas, of the Confederate army, entered the hotel and contributed his mite to the fund. Wilson and Dallas fraternized together, and

The New York Post has discovered a new reason for the high price of coal, namely—the greed of the trans portation companies. We quote:

portation companies. We quote:

"The transportation companies, it appears, own mines; they carry their own coal to market, and they buy the coal of other mines and carry that, also, as their own property. They have the whole game, therefore, in their hands, and are able to put on any price they please. Thus is explained what was before a mystery: A correspondent whom we have reason to believe, wrote us that at Mauch Chunk coal was to be bought for \$1.60 per ton; on the other hand a coal dealer here asserts that at Mauch Chunk he pays \$6 per ton. The truth seems to be that for all the coal you choose to burn at Mauch Chunk you need pay only the price given by our correspondent; but that the railroads will convey away none but that for which they have received the enormously greater price. The whole of the vast trade is in so few hands that these are able to impose upon the public almost any price."

Before the late victory at Chattanooga a letter from

Before the late victory at Chattanooga a letter from Nashville said that everything from the front looked cheering. The Nashville landing had been crowded for two days with steamers unloading all manner of supplies in the commissary, forage and ordnance line. The Chattanooga Railroad groaned constantly under the loads of material which it had brought to Bridgeport. It was a novel sight to see the rolling stock supplied from other States, and read upon the cars " Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad," &c. "Our government is in dead earnest, if it never was before, and Bragg has soon to fight as he never fought before, or run faster than ever

A captain in a New York regiment, writes from Port Hudson, Nov. 3, that they had received positive information of the murder of Lieut. Coleman, of the African Corps, and some twenty privates who were with him They were captured while out on a raid and hung within twenty-four hours after. The writer states that the officers and soldiers of the African Corps will take immediate and final action on the subject if ever they get into a

over no more abysses. He has gone into trade; formed

The Great Ericsson Gun .- Mr. Ericsson contracted

pounds, and the 15 inch gun 55,500,000 pounds. The new gun, with 75-pound charge (one third of the weight of the shot) will have as great a velocity as the 65-pounder, and its punching power will be 55,000,000 pounds, or exactly double that of the English gun. With 100 pounds of powder its velocity should be raised to 2,000 feet, and its punching power will bs 68,000,000 pounds. It would thus be by far the most formidable gun yet constructed.

The new fractional currency has a ring or seal on its face made with a yellow mordant and then bronzed. The denomination of the currency is printed with a similar mordant in outline letters. Yellow photographs black; this, therefore, will be a protection against counterfeiting. The offers of the United States are alike to all these faces of all the notes are printed in black. The fifty-cent pieces have red backs, the twenty-fives purple, the tens green and the fives tan color. The paper is of a peculiar manufacture, and it is believed that it will be a protection of that is believed that it will be a protection of that the returned veteran, and to the old soldier still nature and the believed that it will be classes, saving only that recruits, fnot being discharged to the faces of late of the faces of late of the faces of late of the faces of the first manufacture, and it is believed that it will be classes, saving only that recruits, fnot being discharged treatment, that many cases of Incipient prolapses suteri, and the many cases of Incipient prolapses suteri, and the many cases of Incipient prolapses suteri, and the nature and the many cases of Incipient prolapses suteri, and a peculiar manufacture, and it is believed that it will be readily distinguished from other paper by the touch.

Mr. Longworth, of Cincinnati, was once introduced to Longfellow, the poet, in Boston. Some one present remarked upon the similarity of the names, "Yes," said the poet, "but in this case I fear Pope's lines will apply: " Worth makes the man, and want of it the fellow."

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. A PROCLAMATION .

PEOPLE OF MASSACHUSETTS. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, BOSTON, \

November 18, 1863. 5
FELLOW CITIZENS:—Under the Act of the General Court, passed this day, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts offers a bounty of three hundred and twenty-five dollars (\$325) to every volunteer who shall enlist and be mustered into the military service of the United States, to serve for three years, or during the war, but not to execed three years, as a part of the contingent of Massachusetts, under the last call of the President. This bounty, however, will not be paid to any minor without the con-sent of his parents or guardians, if he has any in the

Any volunteer who wishes, can deposit his bounty, or any part of it, with the Treasurer of the Commouwealth, subject to his own order, and receive interest on it at five per cent. a year. Thus, for such part of his money as he does not wish to use immediately, he can make the treasury of the State his savings bank, and it will be earning him interest as a coff investment. (It is he wishes to no him interest as a safe investment. Or, if he wishes to use it from time to time, it can be sent to the treasurer of his town or city, and there paid out to the volunteer's own order. Or he can draw out a part of it, and leave the remainder to accumulate on interest, and be drawn for

Commonwealth, may receive it notwithstanding the payment of this bounty.

This bounty is payable equally to veteran soldiers, who

have served nine months or more, and to new recruits; and is in addition to the bounty paid by the United States.

Those volunteers who prefer, may, instead of the larger bounty in hand, receive fifty dollars upon enlisting, in addition to the seventy-five dollars paid in advance by the United States. United States, and afterwards receive a monthly additional pay of twenty dollars per mouth, making, with the regular mouthly pay from the United States, thirty-three dollars per month. And this is in addition to the instalments of bounties offered by the United States. This monthly pay of twenty dollars per month will be payable at the office of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, upon the soldier's order; and a system will be devised in rela-

creased monthly pay instead of the larger bounty in hand, he will receive the same pay of twenty dollars per month for six months after his honorable discharge for disability after six months' service; and if he dies in service, his

serve, may re-enlist, and receive the same bounties with those above mentioned; with the same privilege of choosing to receive the \$325 down, or \$50 down and \$20 additional monthly pay instead; and with the same privilege of making the State treasury their Savings Bank, and receiving interest; and of having their six months' pay continued after discharge, or in the event of death, to their widows or heirs, on the terms above mentioned.

Soldiers in old regiments may re enlist in their own regiments; and veterous (that is returned soldiers who have

In addition to the above bounties, offered by the Commonwealth, bounties will also be paid by the United States, as follows:

To every recruit who is a veteran volunteer, that is, every able-bodied man, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, who has heretofore been enlisted, and has served for not less than nine months, and can pass the surgical examination required by the mustering regulations of the United States, one month's pay in advance, and a bounty and premium amounting to \$402, as follows:

1. At the general rendezvous, and before leaving the same to join his regiment or company, one month's pay in advance,

First instalment of bounty,

First instalment of bounty,

200

Total pay before leaving general rendezvous, This will be paid in cash, or checks for transmittal, in hole or in part, as the man may desire.]

whole or in part, as the man may desire.]

2. At the first regular pay-day, or two months after muster in, an additional instalment of bounty.

3. At the first regular pay-day after six months service, an additional instalment of bounty.

4. At the first regular pay-day after the end of the first year's service, an additional instalment of bounty,

50 00

5. At the first regular pay day after the end of the first year's service, an additional instalment of bounty,

6. At the first regular pay day after two years' service, an additional instalment of bounty,

7. At the first regular pay day after two and a half years' service, an additional instalment of bounty,

8. At the expiration of three years' service, or to any soldier who may be honorably discharged after two years' service, the remainder of the bounty will be paid,

part, as the recruit may desire.]

2. At the first regular pay-day or two months after muster-in, an additional instalment of bounty will be paid,

3. At the first regular pay-day after six months' service, in addition to his pay, he shall be paid an additional instalment of bounty,

4. At the first regular pay day after the end of the first year's service, in addition to his pay, an additional instalment of bounty will be paid.

Veterans may enlist in either of the above five veteran regiments or veteran battalion, or in any old regiment or company, and receive the veteran bounty of \$402, from the United States. Other new recruits may enlist in either of the old regiments in the field, and receive the bounty of \$302, from the United States above mentioned; and on enlisting in the new battalion of cavalry, at Readville, recruiting for the First Regiment of Massachusetts Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Sargent, will also receive the bounty of \$302, from the United States.

The comparative advantage to the soldier of the alternative offers made by the Commonwealth may be stated thus, viz:

classes, saving only that recruits, (not being discharged soldiers of nine months' experience,) will receive from the United States \$100 instead of \$300, if they select a regiment not now in the field.

FELLOW CITIZENS :- I have endeavored with clearness

ments, State and National, to solve tary service.

Let the duty of this occasion be performed in the spirit of men worthy of the name and the blood of Massachusetts, worthy to bear in their charge the fortunes of a Nation, its civilization, its liberties, and its life. Your country proposes the opportunity of duty crowned with honor. Posterity waits to render you its undying gratitude. Humanity offers you the blessings of them who are ready to perish!

JOHN A. ANDREW, Governor.

BUSINESS LETTERS RECEIVED, to Nov. 28, N Andrews—S Allen—H P Blood—G W Bridge—C A Carter—P G Emmett (\$1.50 pays for nine months only)—B Gill—Harper & Brothers 2—Solomon Lombard—J McMillan—Mary R Oliver—S E Phelps—C A Parker—Sylvanus Rich—Geo B Reynolds (our terms are now \$2 a year)—S S Strong—B F Stinson—W C Stevens—C Tabor—H W Warren (you are right)—Geo Webber.

Letters Received from Nov. 21 to Nov. 28.

W. D. Arnold—J. T. Anthony—S. Burns—L. H. Bean—G.
H. Bickford—J. W. Butler—N. C. Begler—D. C. Babcock—F.
P. Batl—S. Bixby—G. W. Bullou—J. Bunting—J. F. Bartlett
—W. W. Baldwin—H. A. Cutting—G. W. Carr—J. W. Chatman—N. B. Church—J. Chase—S. F. Chester—A. H. Coale—
E. Daviss—W. H. Daniels—S. C. Elliot—H. S. Folsom—F.
Grovenor—N. M. Granger—P. N. Granger—H. C. Gardner—
B. Gil—C. H. Glasiar—L. F. Hurd—J. Hague—S. W. Hutchinson—John Holmes—E. J. Hinks—J. Hood—S. A. Hood—
E. N. Howe—F. B. Hinc—F. S. Huntington—E. F. Hasty—
J. Hillman—J. Haslam—S. Jackson—J. R. Johnston—N. G.
Lippett—J. LeBaron—H. S. Leonard—A. Moore—M. Martin
—H. F. Millikin—G. L. Mitchell—E. J. Moore—J. Mather—
I. Ormsby—A. Pierce—E. Peaslee—N. P. Philbrook—J. Peak
—J. W. Reed—H. B. Roble—D. B. Randall—E. S. Stanley—
John Smith—D. Smiter—D. J. Smith—W. D. Slocum—M.
Spencer—F. W. Sawyer—M. Sherman—J. A. Sherburn—I.
E. Smith—H. P. Tosey—Carlos Tenney—D. W. Thomas—H.
S. Young—C. C. Whitney—B. Wright—M. P. Webster—B.
M. Watker—J. Wardner—B. L. Worthley.

J. P. Mageg, Agent N. E. Depository, 5 Cornhill. Letters Received from Nov. 21 to Nov. 28.

Marriages.

nothiny pay of twenty dollars per month will be payage at the office of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, upon the soldier's order; and a system will be devised in relation to drawing such orders, for the purpose of guarding both the soldier and the treasury against fraud.

This monthly pay, if the soldier wishes, or any part of it, may be deposited in the treasury, as a Savings Bank, drawing five per cent. interest, or may be drawn upon the soldier's order, as above mentioned.

In case of the volunteer's choosing to receive the increased monthly pay instead of the larger bounty in hand, will receive the same pay of twenty dollars per month.

after six months' service; and if he dies in service, his widow or heirs will receive the same additional six months' pay after his death; with the limitation, that is will not continue more than three years in the whole. If residents of one town, or one ward of a city, enlist in another, they will, nevertheless, be counted in the quota of the town or ward where they reside, until that quota is full.

Whoever calists, knowing he is physically disqualified for military duty, with the fraudulent intent of obtaining the bounty and then getting discharged for such disability, is liable to imprisonment in the State prison not exceeding one year more of their present enlistment to exceeding one year more of their present enlistment to serve, may re-enlist, and receive the same bounties with those above mentioned; with the same privilege of choosain monthly pay instead; and with the same privilege of making the State treasury their Savings Bank, and receive, ing interest; and of having their six months' pay continued after discharge, or in the event of death, to their widows

neudon. In Alna. Me., Nov. 13. by Rev. E. Davies, Mr. W. Cheney to fiss Persis Hunt, both of A. mis Persis Hunt, both of A.
In new castle, Me., Nov. 22, by Rev. E. Davies, Mr. D. W.
His new organizations, namely, the 2d Regiment
new organizations, namely, the 2d Regiment
new, of Caseo; also, Nov. 24, Mr. Charles Gammon to Miss
new, of Caseo; also, Nov. 24, Mr. Charles Gammon to Miss
new, of Caseo; also, Nov. 24, Mr. Charles Gammon to Miss
new, of Caseo; also, Nov. 24, Mr. Charles Gammon to Miss

Deaths.

In Holliston, Nov. 25, Marion, daughter of Rev. J. S. and A. E. Barrows.
In Warrren, R. I., Sept. 20, Jennie N. Deey, aged 14 years, daughter of Edward M. Deey, M.D., of New York city, and grand-daughter of the late Joseph Smith, Esq., of Warren; Oct. 14, Robert Newton, son of the late Richard Livesey, of the Providence Conference, aged 34 years.
In Warner, N. H., at the M. E. Parsonage, of diphthe: ta, Charles H. Knott, aged 5 years, 2 months, 27 days, only son of Rev. John H. and Eachel I. Knott, aged 5 years and 4 months.

Special Notices.

S. S. Convention, at Stoughton, Mass., Dec. 9.

Rev. A. M. Allen, Forestville, Conn. Rev. M. J. Talbot, East Machias, Me. Rev. James Pike, Chelsea, Mass.

Rev. L. D. Barrows, Beaufort, South Carolina.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

PROVIDENCE DISTRICT—FOURTH QUARTER.

December—Hopkinton, 31.

January—Wiclard, 1; East Greenwich, 2, 3; Burrillville, 9, 10; Glendale, F. M., 10; Millville, 11; Woonsocket, 12; North Dighton, 16, 17; Sourset, 18; South Somerset, 19; Globe Village, 23, 24; Steep Brook, P. M., 24; Taunton, First Church, 25; Central Church, 26; Mansfeld, 27; Portsmouth, 30, 31.

February—Providence, Chesnut Street, 2; Power Street, 4; Middletown, 5; Newport, Thames Street, 6, 7; Mariboro' St., P. M., 7, 8; Providence, Matthewson Street, 9; South Providence, 10; Camberland, 11; Providence, 15; New Bedford, Pleasant Street, 16; Pawtucket, 17; Centreville, 20, 21; Phenix, P. M., 21; Freachers' Meeting at Bristol, 22, 24; Westport Point, 26; New Bedford, Flourth Street, 27, 28; County Street, P. M., 28, 29.

Marck—New Bedford, All'n Street, 1; North Rehoboth, 2; Bristol, 5, 6; Warren, P. M., 6, 7; Little Compton, 8; Fall River, First Church, 9; St. Paul's, 10; Providence, Trioity Church, 12, 13.

Business Hotices.

Advertisements.



GENERAL ORDER, No. 32.

in progress. The compensation of Superintendents will be \$5 per day for the time actually occupied on duty. The Quartermaster General is authorized to arrange with the Superintendents for the allowance of reasonable expenses of office municipal authorities the recruits which may be raised by them, and forward them immediately to the nearest camp of rendezvous. The headquarters of each will be established at

This method is so simple and reliable that it is working revolution in the treatment of woman's diseases. Physi-ians are cordially invited to test its value. Their attention

Ladies', Misses and Children's Hats, Bonnets, Bonnet Vel-vets, Plumes de Coque, Black English Crapes, all of which are of the very latest styles. Prices satisfactory. 2t.D2.

J. H. PRAY, SONS & Co., 47 & 49 Summer Street, have

NISHING GOODS, such as Gloves, Mittens, Hosiery, Ties

94! 94!! Hanover Street. Bargains! Bargains!! The la dies are invited. O. S. CUERIER. 3t, Nov. 18.

LADIES, the place to buy your outside garments is at O. S.

CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!! The largest stock of

oaks ever exhibited in Boston is now for sale at 27 Winterest—the only Cloak Store in the city. A good opportunit

get stylish garments for a little mouey. GEORGE L. IDE

The Markets.

at market is small compared with last week, st ll there is

INSIDE FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

Cares, whole,

Barba, P b,

See 12 Egg Plants, cach

Yes 2 Pounts, cach

Yes 3 Pounts, cach

Yes 4 Pecks, pack,

Beets, peck,

B

Herds Grass,
P bush,
Red Top,
P sack,
Clover, Northers,
P b,
Clover, Western,
P b,
Soul Meadow,
10 2 11

Oak,
Calf Skins, V lb.—
Calf Skins, V lb.—
Calf Skins, V lb.—
Calf Skins, V lb.—
Stranged,
Sheep Skins—
Bark Tanned,
Sumac do,

Advertisements.

WHOLESALE PRICE.

years old \$25 @ 50. 500 Stores at market. ew good pairs at market, and in good demand.

Tallow-Sales rough at 83 84c P h.

Western, Lard, best, Western, keg,

LADIES' CLOAKS, \$5 to \$20, at O. S. CURRIER's.

rnoy wish it distinctly more store to the many other store. They have opened a department in their new store for the manufacture to order of Ladies', Missee's and Children's Cloaks and Outside Garments of every description, and sale of Cloaks, Shawls, Cloths for Cloaks, Scarlet Sackings, French The municipal recruiting officers will furnish, twice in each

The municipal recruiting omeers will furnish, twice in each week, to the Superintendent of Recruiting for their county, a Descriptive List of the men enlisted by them, upon blanks furnished by the Adjutant General.

The Superintendent of Recruiting will make a consolidated report to the Adjutant General on Saturday of each week, and to the camp of rendezvous, accompanying each squad of re-erults, Descriptive Lists, in duplicate, upon blanks to be fur-nished by the Adjutant General, one of which will be signed by the Commandant of the Camp and returned to the Super-

received in stock new and beautiful styles of English Drug-gets and Feltings of all widths, by the yard and in squares, to which they invite the attention of purchasers. III. There are two camps only under the recruiting system of this State, one at Readville and one at Worcester. Recruits for regiments and batteries in the field, reported at either of F. A. CLAPP, 223 Main Street, Worcester, Mass., Dealer in HATS, CAPS and FURS of all kinds, Gentlemen's FURthese camps, will be sent daily from them to Major Clarke, the Assistant Provost Marshal General for Massachusetts, to be taken to Long Island in Boston Harbor, where they will be large assortment of Furs for Ladies', Gentlemen's and Chil-dren's wear just received, that will be sold at the lowest market prices. Nov. 4.

mustered into the service of the United States and sent for-ward to their destinations. Recruits for the new veteran organizations will remain in

minimum strength.

IV. It is arranged with the Department of War that the premiums of fifteen dollars each for raw recruits and twenty-five dollars each for veterans, shall be paid through and under the direction of the Governor of this Commonwealth and not otherwise, in order that the same may be so used as to pro mote enlistments only, and in no way for private emolument.
And it is therefore ordered by the Governor as touching such SHAWLS, in large variety, at 94 Hanover Street. O. S. Cur-

special fund for the promotion of recruiting the quota of vol-unteers of each city and town respectively.

2. Each city and town respectively shall be paid, from time to time, as the funds may be provided therefor by the War Deartment, such premiums as it may have earned, which will be cording to the number of accepted recruits it shall have fur-

to be used only for the reimbursement to the town or city of such expenditures as it shall have incurred or may hereafter incur, und: the direction of the municipal government or any duly appointed committee of such town or city, in and about

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25.

At market for the current week: Cattle, 1360; Sheep and Lambs, 3060; Swine, 1570. Number of Western Cattle, 4.6; Eastern Cattle, 264; Working Oxen and Northern Cattle, 267: Cattle left over from last week, 133. habitants of towns in town meetings, respectively, or by com mittees duly appointed and authorized by such municipal governments for that purpose. § 8.50; second quality 7.00 § 8.00; third quality, \$5.50 § 7.00 Ψ 100 hs (the total weight of Hides, Tallow, and dressed Beef.)

governments for that purpose,

5. The compensation of the local recruiting officer in each
town, unless otherwise ordered by the town, shall be the per
diem compensation usually allowed in such town to the Chairmen of Scleetmen, when on duty; but such recruiting officer

Stores-Yearlings \$10 @ 14; two years old \$17 @ 25; three Sheep and Lambs-Lambs sell from \$3.75 @ 4.50 # head;

disabled, and their families, deserve all the bounty private munificence has to offer.

munificence has to offer.

V. A list of examining surgeons is in preparation, and will be announced immediately.

VI. Detailed instructions will be issued to the recruiting officers and the superintendents of recruiting, and all blanks will be furnished from these headquarters, which alone must be used.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SUPERINTENDENTS OF RE-

the recruitment therein.

INSTRUCTIONS TO MUNICIPAL RECRUITING OFFICERS.

The Mayer and Aldermen of cities and the Selectmen of the several towns of this State in performing the duty assigned to them under General Order No. 32 from these headquarters, will be governed by the following regulations:

I. You will not allow any man to be deceived or inveigled into service by false representations, but will in person explain the nature of the service, the length of the term, the pay, clothing, rations and other allowances to which a soldier is entitled by law, to every man, before he signs the enlistment.

Advertisements. DR. DILLENBACK ON CHRONIC CATARRH-ITS TENDENCY TO CONSUMPTION CONSIDER LETTER NO. XCV. To the Editor of Zion's Herald.

It cannot be too often repeated, nor the fact too strongly urged, that in by far the greater number of those who annually die with Consumption the difficulty commences with a "cold in the head," or what is commonly known by the name of "Catarrh." These symptoms are generally follow ed by Sore Throat, Hoarseness, and Expectoration. That this disease is so fatal in its tendency, and so produc

It affords, even in those who have suffered many years from this most disagreeable malady.

Since the gratifying and successful results of my treatment have become so fully known, quacks have sprung up here and there like exhalations out of the ground, each professing to have made some wonderful discovery for the cure of Catarrh. The afflicted should beware how they tamper with these med-ical pretenders. Their remedies, so far from accomplishing any good results, serve in most instances only to increase the existing inflammation, and aggravate the very symptoms they were intended to relieve.

But as facts are more important to the efflicted then the

But as facts are more important to the afflicted than the soundest logic and the most beautiful theories, I shall conclude by presenting the reader with the following brief extracts of letters:

[Extract of a letter from Rev. T. Packard.]

Manteno, Ill., May 12, 1863.

Dr. H. P. Dillenback, M.D. Dear Sir:—I have been highly pleased with the operation of your inhaling remedies which you sent me about a year ago. They have benefited more than any other medienes I have ever used for throat and lung shad assumed-an uncommonly threatening form, slight hemorrhage of the lungs had taken place and I scarcely expected to survive more than a few months. I frankly acknowledge that I had but little hope that any remedies would cure me or ever afford any considerable relief. My disease was complicated and of long standing. Catarrh, Sore Throat and Irritation, if not disease of the lungs, all combined to make it a difficult case. I had been afflicted with Catarrh for more than 40 years, and with Sore Throat more than 20 years, until my lungs became so seriously affected that myself and friends despaired of any relief. Under such circumstances I applied to you, and though not entirely cured. I have been greatly benefited, and my life has been prolonged by your remedies. I can with pleasure recommend your treatment to all similarly affected, and may the Lord employ you long in curing and relieving thousands of the afflicted.

Chronic Sore Throat—With Ulceration. [Extract of a letter from Rev. T. Packard.]

RR. H. P. DILLENBACK. Dear Sir:—I esteem it a privilege as well as a duty to add my humble testimony to the value of Medicated Inhalation in throat and lung diseases. When I called at your office on the 6th day of March last I had been suffering from a disease of the throat for several years. During this time I was under the care of two able and experienced physicians, and had made use of various remedies recommended by them; and in addition to this had my throat sponged with nitrate of silver from time to time for four or five months, with apparently little or no benefit. In short, my symptoms seemed to be growing worse, until finally the irritation extended from my throat to my lungs, causing more or less hoarseness, cough and expectoration. At this stage of the disease, while living in Stoneham, Mass., my attention was arrested by the appearance of several articles from your pen on the subject of pulmonary diseases and their treatment by lunialation. I was so favorably impressed with the reasonableness of your plan of treatment that I was induced to consuit you in my own case, and placed myself at once under your care, and at the end of four months I am happy to say that I regard myself perfectly cured of my throat and lung diseases, my advice is to place yourself under the care of Dr. Dillenback and make a trial of inhalation. CHRONIC SORE THROAT-WITH ULCERATION.

CHRONIC CATABEH, ATTENDED WITH BRONCHITIS.

practice. Innumerable testimonies might be added.

REV. N. N. BEERS writes as follows:

Thom the benefit that I have received, I believe that this means will absolutely cure seated consumption in its earlier statement of facts:

My symptoms, as nearly as I can describe them, were pain over the eyes, a discharge of thick yellow matter from the head, attended with sore throat and a constant desire to remove the accumulating secretions. This was followed by complete deafness of the left car. I was very much reduced in less hand strength, and my friends generally believed there

Advertisements.

WANTED—A Male Teacher to take charge of a School already established near the city of New York. One qualified to prepare boys for college preferred. The School has yielded over \$600 per annum, but in the hands of a competent teacher would no doubt do mo e.

Address immediately with references, J. M. HOWE, 227 Grand Street, New York.

\$75.50 PAYS BOARD, WASHING, FUEL and Tuition in common English at the Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, Col. Co., N. Y., for half a year, from Nov-9th to April 8th. Superior advantages for Young Ladies in French, Piano, Music and Oil Painting. Recitation Rooms, Chapel, Gymnasium and Boarding Depasiment under one roof. Six married Professors and their families live in the Institution and board with the pupils.

For Catalogues address REV. ALONZO FLACK, A.M. Nov 4

SHELLERS AND CUTTERS. Attention, Farm-HELLERS AND COTTEINS.

ers and Merchants!

We are now prepared to furnish Plows, Corn Shellers and Vegetable Cutters, Hay, Stalk and Straw Cutters, both Cylinder and Lever, second to none in the market.

We can recommend our Vegetable Cutter as much superior to any in the market. The following are the names of a few parties now using this machine:—Geo. B. Loring, Salem, Mass.; WHITTEMORE, BELCHER & CO., Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 30 and 40 South Market Street, Boston.

Manufactory, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

1y Sept 9

LUXURIANT HAIR FOR ALL. Bogle's Hyperion Fluid Restores and Dresses the Hair. Bogle's Electric Hair Dye, Best in the World. Gures Tan and Pimples. Bogle's Wigs and Hair Work, Surpass all others. Cheapest, best and most reliable. Try Be convinced.

Nov 4 3mos Wigself Hyperion Street, 202 Washington Street.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE. THE NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Office 39 State Street, Boston,) insure lives on the Mutual principle.

Accumulation—over \$2,500,000, and increasing—for benefit of members or seent and future.

The greatest risk taken on a life, \$15,000.

Surplus distributed among the members every fifth year, from Dec. 1, 1843. Distribution made Dec. 1, 1838, amounted to 36 per cent. of premium paid in five years.

Premium may be paid quarterly or semi-annually, when desired, and the amounts not too small.

Forms of application and pamphlets of the Company, and its reports, to be had of its agents, or at the office of the Company, or forwarded by mail, if written for, post-paid.

Willard Phillips, Pres't,
M. P. Wilder,
Charles P. Curris,
Thos. A. Dexter,
Homer Bartlett,
Francis C. Lowell,
Francis C. Lowell,
Francis C. Lowell,
BENJAMIN F. STEVENS, Secretary

WM. W. MORLAND, Medical Examiner.

THOS. W. SILLOWAY, CHURCH ARCHITECT, THOS. W. SILLOWAY, CHURCH ARCHITECT,
OFFICE, No. 121 COURT STREET, ROSTON.

Mr. Silloway invites the attention of Societies or Building Committees who anticipate remodeling old, or creeting new churches, to the fact, that during the last twelve years he has had much experience in the creetion of large edifices, especially those used for public specking; having rendered architectural service for the erection of the new State House at Montpelier, Yt., and also for the remodeling or construction of over fifty churches, costing from \$2.000 to \$40,000 cach.

He would be happy to exhibit drawings of the same, and give information on the subject to any desiring his services. Charges moderate, and letters by mail will receive early attention.

THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE TONSILS, ETC., treated mainly by inhaling the common air through a small tube, by DR. J. M. HOWE, who, for twenty-five years past, has been successful in this practice. Innumerable testimonies might be added.

Nov 4

8t

Fort Edward, New York.

THE CHURCH SINGER! Our Book Concern have succeeded in bringing out a Music Book which is likely to supplant all others now in use in Methodist churches. It is specially adapted to our Hymn Book, giving metres corresponding to the great variety of metres found in the Hymn Book. Many of our best hymns have been almost entirely unused, for want of suitable tunes in which to sing them. The "Church Singer" supplies the lack hitherto felt, by giving a tune for every metre in the Hymn Book.

This is the only Music Book published "for the Methodist Episcopal Church" this season.

Sent by mail for \$1\$ to any address. Specimen pages sent free. Price \$10 per dozen.

Nov 25

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Office hours, 7 to 9, A.M.—1 to 3, P. M.

July 30

JAMES P. MAGEE, 5 Language Specimen pages south Boston.

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July 30

JAMES P. M.—1 to 3, P. M.

NOW READY: GENERAL BUTLER IN NEW ORLEANS; A History of the Administration of the Department of the Gulf in the Year 1862, with an Account of the Capture of New Orleans, and a Sketch of the Previous Career of the General, Civil and Military. By James Parton, Author of "Life and Times of Aaron Burr," "Life of Andrew Year Capture See Fifth Department and Department of the Department of t Published by MASON BROTHERS, New York, and by

MASON & HAMLIN, 274 Washington Street, Boston.

Nov 25

A MERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS,
FOR CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS. Also, Harmoniums for Parlor Use, with Tremolo Attachment, Manufactured by S. D. & H. W. SMITH.

The Tremolo Harmonium is an entirely new Instrument, and Mannfactured only by us. It contains both the Patent Tremolo and Forte Stops, knee swell, double bellows and two blow pedals. They are fluished in Rosewood Cleganity polished. Also, Black Walnut and Oak.

No. 9. FIVE OCTAVE, IN ROSEWOOD CASE, with four sets reeds and eleven stops, including Tremolo.

No. 10. FIVE OCTAVE, IN ROSEWOOD CASE, with one and a half octaves of pedals, two banks of keys, and four stops.

No. 11. FIVE OCTAVE, IN WALNUT OR OAK, with three sets of reeds and seven stops, including Tremolo.

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No. 13. SIX OCTAVE, IN WALNUT OR OAK, with two banks of keys, three stops and Tremolo.

No. 14. DO., IN WALNUT OR OAK, with two pedals, IN ROSEWOOD.

No. 15. FIVE OCTAVE, IN WALNUT OR OAK, with two sets of reeds, knee swell, double bellows and two blow pedals.

No. 16. FOUR AND A HALF OCTAVE, IN WALNUT OR OAK, with two sets of reeds, knee swell, double bellows and two blow pedals.

No. 17. FOUR OCTAVE, IN WALNUT OR OAK, with two sets of reeds, knee swell, double bellows and two blow pedals.

No. 18. FIVE OCTAVE, IN WALNUT OR OAK, with two sets of reeds, knee swell, double bellows and two blow pedals, IN ROSEWOOD.

No. 19. FOUR AND A HALF OCTAVE, SINGLE REED, with Patent Tremolo and Forte stop, knee swell, double bellows and two blow pedals, IN ROSEWOOD.

No. 20. DO., IN WALNUT OR OAK.

No. 21. FOUR AND A HALF OCTAVE, SINGLE REED, with Patent Tremolo and Forte stop, knee swell, double bellows and two blow pedals, IN ROSEWOOD.

No. 22. DO., IN WALNUT OR OAK.

No. 23. FOUR OCTAVE, SINGLE REED, with Patent Tremolo, Forte stop, knee swell, double bellows and two blow pedals, IN ROSEWOOD.

No. 24. DO., IN WALNUT OR OAK.

No. 25. DO., IN WALNUT OR OAK.

No. 26.

Advertisements.

A MALGAM BELLS, AT PRICES WITHIN
the reach of every Church, School, Cemetery, Factory
or Farm in the land. Their use throughout the United
States and Canadas for the past six years has proven them to
combine most valuable qualities, among which are TONE,
STERNGTH, SONGROUSNESS and DURABILITY OF VIBRATION, unequaled by any other manufacture. Sizes from 50 to
500 lbs., costing Two THEDS LESS than other metal, or
15 cents per pound, at which price I warrant them twelve
months. Old bell metal taken in exchange, or bought for
cash. Send for a Circular to the Manufacturer,
JOHN B. ROBINSON,
Sept 30 1y No. 190 William Street, New York.

ELEGANT FURNITURE. AT LOW PRICES.
The undersigned desire to inform their friends and the public, that they have removed from over the Worcester Railroad Depot to 40% & 409 Washington Street, between the Adams House and Boylston Street) where they have warerooms to the extent of one acre of floor room, and have now of their own manifecture a large and select assortment of Drawing Room, Chamber, Disning Room,

Library, and other FURNITURE.

Warranted equal to any in the market, which will be Retailed at Wholesale Prices, for cash on delivery.

MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, and BEDDING of every description. The one price system strictly adhered to. Goods all marked in plain figures.

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Dark Rue,
Orange,
Maroon,
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Pink. Maroon,
French Blue,
Furple,
Light Blue,
Pink,
Purple,
Light Brown,
Salmon,
Salmon,
Scarlet,
Orimson,
Dark Drab,
Violet,
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DR. WILLIAMS? VEGETABLE BITTERS. The People's remedy. Try it, and, if it does not prove to be all that is claimed for it, then condemn it. This medicine is warranted to cure all or and cradicate from the system, Liver Complaint, that main wheel of so many diseases; and warranted to cure Jaundice in its worst forms, all Billious Diseases, and Foul Stomach, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Humors of the Blood and Skin, Indigestion, Headaches, Dizziness, Piles, Fever and Ague, and all kindred complaints.

KELSEY'S VEGETABLE PAIN EXTRACTOR, warranted to cure Rheumatism, Sprains, Pains of all Kinde, Throat Distemper, Diarrhesa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus or Cramps, and other similar complaints.

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A NEW MUSIC BOOK. THE SACRED LUTE, A Collection of Music, Sacred and Secular, for the use of the Methodist Episcopal Church. By T. E. Perkins, of the New Olive Branch, Book of Sabbath Anthems, Oriental Glee Book, Shining Star, etc., etc. Price \$10 per dozen, \$1.25 retail.

PLEASE REMEMBER!! THE WATERMAN STREET, where those on the eve of Housekeeping can obtain

DENTAL NOTICE. DB. E. H. DANIELS is prepared to perform any operation in DENTISTRY in a highly satisfactory and skillful manner, at his office, No. 19 Tremout Row. Having had extensive experience, and having excellent facilities, with a location central and convenient, he offers his professional services, confident that he can please his patrons. Dr. Daniels was among the first to introduce the celebrated Nitrous Oxyde Gas, and has used it with much success. Sci. for practical control of the celebrated strength of the celebrated

C. HAYES, 26 School Street,
Nov 18 3mos (Under Rev. A. A. Miner's Church.)

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES of every description, wholesale and retail, at the Central Homeopathic Pharmacy, 134; Washington Screet, opposite School Street. Particular attention to the preparing of Remedies for Children.

package.

For further information in Dyeing, and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are beat adapted to dye over others with many valuable receipts,) purchase Howe & Stevens Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price, -10 cents.

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No intoxicating drinks furnished under any circumstances.

Board and Lodging, \$1 50 per day.

Single Lodging, \$0 cents.

Nov 18 3m A. W. BOCKWOOD, Proprietor.

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The title will at once explain its design. It embraces: 1. A collection of Scripture references. 2. A collection of illustrations, combined and compressed with a view to brevity, applicability, and variety. 3. A copious index. Reason, history, and experience all witness to the power, value, and use of illustrations. This is one of the very best selections ever offered to the public. The subjects are alphabetically arranged, and the Scripture references form, with the illustrative anedotes, quotations, etc., one of the most valuable auxiliaries the speaker on religious subjects can have.

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COPP & PEAR. (Successors to F. A. Steele, Wholesale and Retail Deniers in FASHIONABLE UPHOLSTERY GOODS, WINDOW SHADES, &C.,

Doetry.

For Zion's Herald. SORROW.

BY REV. E. OTHEMAN Father! my cup of joy was full, or so it seemed to be, For transient cares would blessings leave, rich, meast

The form and home were kindly vailed from my unan

I felt the pain of others' grief, their burdens I could

Would weep with tender sympathy, or pour my soul

But in my own charmed circle no darkening cloud arou No night of gloom, no sorrow shed its dismal tide

Nor did I proudly call my own the bliss

But, Father! chiefly joyed to know thy love had bles And sweet it is to think that then, from darkling a

I dared forsake the world for ave, and give my heart So now when darkness veils the sky and tempests of

I know my Father loves me still, and trust him though

The earth and e'en the tomb are bright with radia

from above : And in my heart of hearts I know his heavenly pres

Still nearer now than e'er before my faithful Savi

Then welcome be my daily cross with piercing nail an Since he for me a bitterer cup, a sharper pang hath borne He knows to succor those he loves in darkest earthl

And bring at length to such in heaven, triumphant, swee

OUR LITTLE ONES.

They have passed before to the spirit land, They are safe on the other side. And they beckon me with a loving hand, As they sing o'er the rolling tide.

O never again will the teardrops fall From the eyes to my heart so dear; They will answer now to the Saviour's call,

For they dwell in his glorious sphere. It is lonely here when the morning breaks, And 'tis lonely through all the day, And the sad, sad heart in the night time wakes

In the depths of its grief to pray. But the "still small voice" of the Saviour's love Comes down from the shining shore, And I know that my dear ones are resting above,

And will waken to grief no more. I cannot but weep at the void in my arms Where my darlings so often would rest. But I know they are roaming mid heavenly In the mansions prepared for the blest.

And I trust we shall meet them when we shall ha So silently over the river,

And clasp to our bosoms our darlines at last .To rest in those mansions forever. Plymouth, Vt.

A PASTORAL.

I'll be a fairy, and drink the dew, And creep through the honeyed flowers, And sleep in the violet's tender blue,

My music shall be the soft low gales Which sigh through the dark green trees, And heaven's breath swell the gossamer sails With which I swim the breeze.

The glow-worm shall be my gentle light, And a lily's cup my bed; And I'll warm me in the soft And on fallen roses tread. And ever fresh the grass shall grow

Around my mystic ring, And little murmurs, sweet and low, Shall answer when I sing. And I will hold a fairy court, And call each slumbering lay, And in the deepening shadows sport

Of twilight cool and gray. I'll be a fairy and drink the dew, And creep through the honeyed flowers, And sleep in the violet's tender blue, And dance in the evening hours. -Old English Magazine

Ministerial

[Published at the request of the Rockland Ministerial Ass WHAT HAS THE PASTOR A RIGHT TO EX

PECT OF THE CHURCH! Admitting that he has been called of God to his work, and is such an one as he approves, rightly dividing the word and giving to every man his portion in proper season, he has, first, an undoubted right to expect a suitable compensation for his services. This will require not only enough to keep soul and body together, but enough to place him and his family beyond the reach of financial embarassment, and to enable him to secure that amount of current literatur which the position that he occupies demands, and that his family may enjoy at least some of the comforts of life. The laborer is worthy of his hire, and God has ordained that they who preach the gospel shall live of the gospel. Though he may not preach at all times to suit the fastidious, yet if he be a good man, a consistent Christian, and a faithful minister, he has a claim upon his people which they are under moral obligation to adjust; and though no legal method can be employed to secure it, God holds them responsible for any neglect to administer to the temporal wants of his ministers. But we think the church is not alone responsible for the support of the minister; every man that enjoys his labors or sits under the preaching of the word, is morally bound to do something toward his support. Of course where little is given but little is required, but we think the instances very rare in which a man cannot do something, and I am free to confess I have little charity for one who makes any pretensions to Christianity and does nothing or next nothing for the support of the pastor, and no confiice in a man's moral integrity who steals his preach ing : who Sabbath after Sabbath sits under the sound of the gospel and never contributes a cent for the privilege. Such an one I fear, instead of working out his salvation and laboring to secure a mansion of rest, would if it were possible steal the livery of heaver and pass in upon the shoulders of his friends.

But the support of the preacher should not be with held for six months or till near the close of the year. Some church members think it best not to do much for the minister until they have proved him, and we sensitive soul to hopoless ruin. God help us then to are a little too cautious about paying the minister for him as he enters upon his work with a smile and a hearty welcome, at the same time slipping some green-banks into his hand. This would raise his spirits, and am of the opinion that the salary of the mini should be paid quarterly in advance (and hope the time is not far distant when it will be done); this would relieve him from all pecuniary embarrassment and enable him to devote his whole time to the wants

ion of his people in carrying out the plans of the church for sustaining her benevolent operations, and

branch of our Zion which ignores everything outside of its own pale is extremely low and its moral power is so feeble and its light so obscure that many will He saw that he was bowed down under a heavier stumble over it into perdition. I know some wise officials tell us that charity begins at home, and this to some extent is true, but it does not end there; and that society which adopts the narrow policy of taking care of its own interests, and won't do anything outside for the cause of God and humanity, never will rise in influence nor be in a healthy condition. The

keep them from the sanctuary, and when present they

rendering it both interesting and profitable. The

idea that church members have nothing to do in social

meetings is absurd, and nothing more nor less than a

stratagem of the devil to cheat them out of a blessing

It is, we think, the duty of every professed Christian

when there is an opportunity, to take a part and bear testimony in favor of Christianity. God demands it,

the church and the world have a right to expect it,

and their poor, famishing souls require it; and though

their feelings do not prompt them in this direction, and they can with some propriety plead but one

talent, there is a responsibility in the case which can-

not be ignored; and the minister who for the time be-

ing is leader of the sacramental host has an undoubted

right to expect them to be ready, and always ready,

to aid in pushing the battle to the very camp of the

enemy, standing firm and unflinching at their posts

until victory turns on Zion's side. But once more, he

has a right to expect the prayers and sympathy of his

people. Occupying the high and awfully responsible

position of an ambassador for Christ, yet being mortal

enable him faithfully to discharge the important duties

self, &c., but they are to lift their hearts to God in

silent, earnest prayer that his heart may be filled with

touched with livid flame, and his words fall with power

evidence both to preacher and people that his labors

were not in vain. And in time of trial and discourage-

ment (for the pastor passes through such scenes) the

church should rally around him, lifting his hands,

ous toil; and though dark clouds may frown seeming-

Children.

For Zion's Herald.

CHARLIE'S TEXT.

BY MRS. PHŒBE H. PHELPS.

er's burdens." He was a little fellow, and rather

feeble, and at first he felt that it was all he could do

to bear his own burdens. His youngest sister, Kitty,

heard him talking with his mother about it, and lisped

Charlie laughed at Kitty's blunder, and catching

her up, kissed her, "Your little bird can bear him-

self. He has good wings-I'll bear you, but you are

"But even Kitty has burdens," said his mother

"What are they?" asked Charles. "I'm sure she

she is held and kissed and fondled. Do butterflie

den as heavy as her little heart can carry, whenever

her playthings are broken, or her tender hands

Charlie looked tenderly into Kitty's sweet eyes,

and kissing her again, said, " Well, I'll help you, Kitty,

darling, for you help Charlie bear his burdens, don't

you? You always love him when he's sick and

orry, and you kiss him when he's tired. Bye-bye

On his way, he overtook a cripple who had lost the

use of both his legs. He moved so slowly on his

crutches, that it was seldom any one had the patience

active sport, his life was lonely and sad, for loneliness

"Your burdens are heavy enough, poor fellow

said Charlie to himself, as he approached him. "But

what can I do for you? I can't help you to walk ;

He thought again, and coming up with the cripple

slackened his pace, and bidding him a cheery "good morning," lifted his satchel of books and lunch off

his shoulder and hung it on his own. A bright smile

lighted up the pale, worn face of the unfortunate boy,

as if a burden had, for a moment at least, been lifted

Do you say that wasn't much? You don't know

how much it was. One gleam of light, when we are

lost in darkness, may save us; a kindling hope, an

unlooked for joy, even though small, may keep a heart from breaking; a smile of love, a word of

kindness, may keep a soul from desperate sin. And

on the other hand, you don't know what one hard word, one look of contempt may do. In the fable, it

was but a straw that broke the camel's back. So in

life, a frown may fill the already broken heart too

full of woe; a slight disgrace may drive an over-

course as a pebble at the fountain-head changes the

ing burdens with him. The next day, Charlie car-

ried his morris-board, and played at morris with him,

during recess. He also lent him one of his best books

. While he was playing at morris, there sat upon a

log of wood near the shool-house door, apart from all the other children, a poor colored boy, looking with interest to see the plays go on, although he could

have no part in them. He sometimes laughed when the sport was merriest, but still he looked dejected and forlorn. He seemed to feel that he was an out-

to help amuse him when he should be alone.

from his heart as well as his shoulder.

sweet heart!" and Charlie went to school.

is a heavy burden for the young.

" No doubt they do; but Kitty certainly has a

have burdens, too?" he added, playfully."

help her bear."

ont. " Bear my birdie, Charlie! Bear my birdie!"

cannot fail to be useful wherever God in the

his providence may see fit to place him.

Rockland, Oct. 16.

and upheld by his nearly

devolving upon him.

is liable to err, and needs much wisdom from above to

and paralyze the power of the church.

should be earnest, attentive worshipers, that the min

He went to the lone colored boy. "Why don' history of the church warrants this conclusion.

Then we say, as the minister presents the benevolent objects in which the church is interested, and for you play?" he asked. The poor boy smiled faintly, hung down his head and looked ashamed. the success of which she is responsible, he has an un-

blessed Master.

load than even the cripple, since it is harder to bear

unjust degradation than any physical misfortune.

"Come and play see-saw with me." The poor boy still hung his head, smiling a questionable right to expect his members not only to oincide with his views in the case, but be ready to shamed. Charlie urged him. He looked up inqui assist both with their influence and money. But he ingly, "I didn't know as you meant it."

"To be sure I do," said Charlie. "Can't you se has also a right to expect the members of his church to do all they can to sustain the means of grace, both public and private, the preaching of the word, the

" Well, come then."

prayer and class meeting. No small excuse should The two-boys see-sawed together, and both had a good time, although there were some who kept gazing at them and wondering that Charlie would play ister as he looks over his congregation may not find with a black boy. I wonder if they knew that them in the land of dreams, with eyes shut and ears black man, a poor Cyrenian, helped the master, the stopped to his urgent appeals, but with eyes fixed upon the speaker and attentively listening to catch the Saviour of the world, to bear his heavy burden, the cross on which he died, when there was no one els burning words as they fall from his lips, he may be to help him? If they did, how could they have won assured he is not laboring in vain. Their presence is dered to see Charlie helping a poor black boy bea also expected in the class and prayer room, taking an his cross of shame? active part in the same, thus sustaining the meeting,

There were some boys who were so mean as laugh at him. Charlie answered them bravely Were you in his place, I think you'd be glad t have some one play with you."

And when they still laughed, he asked, " Which worse, darkness on the skin, or unkindness in the heart?" and self-convicted, the rude boys were si

Charlie soon found that even among children ther ere many who are weary and heavy laden with bur dens. There was one little fellow whose mind wa slow and dull, and he could hardly keep up with his class. He often missed and was laughed at, and sometimes had to stay after school to do his sums o learn his lessons. Whenever Charlie could get chance, he helped him with his sums and lessons, and looked very sober and pitiful when his mistakes excited laughter.

One boy wore very mean and tattered clothes and this was burden enough for a child to bear, but instead of helping him bear it, and treating him all the more compassionately on account of it, there were those who added to his burden. They pulled at his tatters, and cruelly nick-named him "scar

The church should bear him in her arms of faith Charlie had always said, "Don't! don't!" when any one had done this, but now he began to conside and prayer continually to the throne of grace, that whether he ought not to do more. He would have his mighty power would keep him from all proposed to his mother to give him a suit of his own evil, and fully qualify him for his solemn and momentous work; and that church who fails in this respect, clothes, had they not been too small. He carried all his money to his mother, and asked her to buy like Aaron and Hur to stay up his hands and heart, need not expect much from her pastor. And they cheap suit for the poor boy. Why should he have are not to sit as judges, and while he attempts to half a dozen good suits of clothes, and money in his savings bank besides, while a neighbor boy was sufpreach Christ, it may be under very embarrassing fering shame and losing self-respect because of hi circumstances, with dissecting knife cut and disinterags? Poverty is a heavy burden, and yet what mulgrate his sermon, finding all the fault they can, remarking to the unconverted that it was a slim affair, titudes are left to bear it alone or almost unaided he is not much of a preacher, I could do as well my-

too many lying crushed beneath it! Although at the beginning of the week, Charli had thought he could do little more than take care divine love, so that he shall long to speak, his lips be himself, at its close he had learned that even a boy can do much in bearing others' burdens, " and so ful upon the hearts of his hearers; and if perchance he filling the law of Christ." He had also learned that should fail in any one point, select the good, treasuring "in keeping the commandment there is great re it up and reducing the same to practice, thus giving ward."

For Zion's Herald. ROBERT, OR THE LITTLE BOY WHO

It was a bright sunny morning, and the children sympathizing with and encouraging him in his arduthe village had gathered at the school-house to meet ly upon him, he will in the distance discern the bow their teacher, that they might go with them and of peace, the clouds will soon disappear, and joy and gather the first May flowers. The children were in gladness fill his heart. In conclusion we remark, that high glee as they came along. I could hear their dow that looked out on the street. In the room where I was sitting, a fair, delicate little boy reclined in his mother's lap; for some time he had been failing, and after all that parental love could devise for his relief he seemed to grow worse. Presently the young voices outside sounded lower, as if they feared to disturb their little playmate within, and the teacher with her little band came up to the open window that looked out on the piazza, and asked how little Robbie was. No better, was the poor mother's tearful answer, as she struggled hard to check the tears that were coursing down her pale cheeks as she Charlie's mother gave her children a text every looked after the little goup, feeling sad to think her week which they were to keep in mind, and try to little boy would never more join them in their

gentle child, always smiling, always happy. How often had I paused at my sewing to hear him sing

"You will see your Lord a coming, Wid a band of usic, Wid a band of usic, Sounding it tro the air."

He had a sweet voice, and was so affectionate I loved him dearly. He was very fond of me, and when he was so feeble and languid he couldn't sit up much of the time, he would lie in my arms for hours, if I would only tell him stories of the good Shepherd and his lambs. One day I asked Robbie if he was Jesus' has nothing to do but play all day long, except when lamb? I shall never forget the little eager voice replying to me, " O yes, May, I is Jesus' lamb, He soon grew so sick he had to lie on his little crib with rockers, so we could rock him when he wished to be and his mother being sick at the same time, the child clung to me, and he was so good, so willing to take bruised, or she is spoken to unkindly. Kitty will his medicines, we thought him a pattern of patience have many burdens through the week that you can and when through the long nights we watched over him as he slept, gazing mournfully on that little form now drooping like a blighted flower, moistening the parched lips, cooling the fevered brow of the little sufferer, and while listening to the short and heavy breathing of the dear boy, hope would die out of ou hearts as we felt he must go to the good Shepherd h oved so well to hear about. One night, just before died, he lay very quietly in his little bed, and we hought him sleeping, when opening his eyes he threw his little arms around my neck, saying as he to walk with him, and as he could not engage in any did so, "I loves you, May." I answered, "I love you too, Robbie." His father asked if he did not love him Yes, I do," said he. He then asked him if he loved his mother and sisters, naming them over one by one to all of them he replied, "Yes," and then added, "

Dear, gentle boy, only five summers had pass over his young brow ere his short life was to close; but he taught me a lesson I shall never forget, t love all. A few more hours passed away, and little Robert exchanged earth for heaven. And now, dear little children, one word to you: Would it not be well for us all if we possessed this spirit of love? If we loved all as little Robert did, as the blessed Saviour did, then we should treat all with kindness and affection, and be followers of the good Shepherd who took little children up in his arms and blessed them, and said, " Suffer little children to come unt me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdon of heaven." MARY J. WILSON.

Biographical.

walk carefully, speak softly, and love tenderly, in a world, where a word, a breath, may change a life's

office of the ministry has the right to enter upon what seems a foreign, if not an incompatible calling.

If such action can be justified it must be—unless there is a divine dispensation—by the magnitude of the emergency to be met and the temporary character of the service demanded. But whatever may be thought of the propriety of Bro. Wardwell's course, no one that knew him will question his sincerity in pursuing it. He thought he was right, and time only served to confirm and strengthen that conviction. His course in the camp was in keeping with this sentiment. He carried his Christian and ministerial character with him, and while faithfully performing the duties of a private soldier, he visited the sick, attended funerals, and preached to his comrades in arms. In March 1863 he was appointed chaplain to the 28th Maine Regiment. Officers and men testify to his usefulness and to the high esteem in which he was held in his new position. But he served them only for a brief period. On the 6th of July he was seized with a typhoid fever, which terminated his life, at Donnldsville, La., on the 22d of the same month. His friends know little of his last hours, but the purity of his previous life, the devotedness of his later labors and his last letters to loved ones furnish ample evidence that he died in the Lord.

I have not the data that would warrant an attempt to describe our departed friend. His ministerial life was too brief, and his nature too reserved to make him fully known to those who enjoyed only a Conference acquaintance. He had a fine, well-balanced mind, was a clear and calm and acute thinker, and had considerable poetic talent. He was a close student, a judicions administrator, and a sound and faithful preacher. His manners were modest and refined. But if his mental nature was symmetrical, his moral powers were healthful and well developed. He was extremely conscientious. He was, in a word, a true, a good man. He gave his young life to God, and from that time to its close labored for the salvation of mea Should he play with him, the other boys would laugh Let them laugh. He was to obey the Master, the

ion of men.

Three young men of great worth and much promi-Three young men of great worth and much promise have left our ranks for those of the Federal Army. Joseph P. French and Lincoln Rhoades had previously fallen, and now the name of Irving A. Wardwell must be stricken from our Conference records and added to the list of the lamented dead. Many of our preachers have given their sons too, to the service. Bros. Batchelder, Brackett, Higgins, King, Richards, and Thompson, each mourning a loved son early fallen in their country's cause But the spirit that gave these costly offerings is not extinct. If this righteous work demand more precious lives, the victims will not be wanting. Even the bereaved and burdened widow says in a note to the writer, "Though burdened widow says in a note to the writer, "Though desolate henceforth our home here, I regret not the sacrifice as made for my country." This too when the husband of her youth sleeps far away, and she is left to train and provide for two little fatherless ones. While we have such men and such women, we shall be invincible.

Warren, Nov. 20.

A. PRINCE.

ABEL CURTIS died in Parkman, Me., Oct. 24, 1863, odist Church, and continued an acceptable member until his death. He suffered much during his last sickness, but odist Church.

his death. He suffered much during his last sickness, this death. He suffered much during his last sickness, was sustained by divine grace. A few days before he died he said, God is blessing me now in the midst of all my pain and suffering. Thus he passed away in hope of a better life. Thank God, our people die well.

O. R. WILSON.

CHARLOTTE ROSALIND BROWN, daughter of Josiah R. and Charlotte A. Talbot, died of diphtheria, in North Dighton, Oct. 11, aged 8 years and 6 months.

Rosa was much loved by her dear parents, and her little sister, by the Sunday School, and many others. Her sickness was severe and painful, but she was patient and happy, and wanted to die and go to the Saviour. May all who loved her meet her in heaven.

MARY V. ROSTRON, another member of the Su MARY V. ROSTRON, mother member of the Sunday School in North Dighton, died suddenly, of scarlet fever, aged 13 years and 2 months.

A kind and affectionate girl. She could not talk much in her sickness, yet we hope she has gone to heaven. The last words heard by her dear mother were, "Jesus, Jesus." We trust that Jesus heard her prayer and fook her to himself. May all the Sunday School early learn to pray, and be prepared to die.

E. Benton.

Mrs. HATTIE A. BRYANT, wife of Mr. Matthew Bryant, died Nov. 11, aged 26 years. Sister B. was a devoted Christian. With her religion sister B. was a devoted Christian. With her religion was a life-work, and a fountain of joy. Her death was triumphant. A few hours before she left us, she said to a friend, speaking with difficulty, "I am almost home—where I shall be forever with the Lord. Amen! So let it be! Heaven is so bright! I hope I am not over anxious, but I long to go." Her last utterance was a shout of triumph; and as she left the shore her eye brightened, set if it caught the view moon the other ride. as if it caught the view upon the other sid

O. H. Jaspen. Sanbornton Bridge, N. H., Nov., 1863. MR. Moses TRUE died in East Salisbury, Mass

Nov. 7, aged 76 years.

While at his work, in his usual health, in company While at his work, in his usual health, in company with his brother, he was taken without a moment's warning, and without being able to utter a word. So that it might be said of him, he never had a taste of death. He was from his earliest youth a diligent and hard-working man. He was an estimable citizen, peaceable and kind, a constant attendant on public worship, always ready to bear his part of the burdens and expenses of the church, and gave good evidence to his friends that he had passed from death unto life. His death will be a public loss and a heavy affliction to his family.

J. F. Adams. a heavy affliction to his family.

in Hanson, Mass., Oct. 31, 1863, aged 26 years, 5 mos.
He was converted in 1858, and joined the Methodist
Episcopal Church, of which he was a member until his
death. He had an amiable disposition, which endeared
him to all his frieads. In 1862 he enlisted in the 38th him to all his frieads. In 1862 he enlisted in the 38th Mass. Regiment, and with his regiment shared the vicis-situdes of, war until March last, when he was sent to the Hospital. Again he attempted to join his regiment, during the siege of Port Hudson, but was sent back to the Hospital as unfit for service. He suffered much, but very patiently, carefully concealing from his friends at home the severity of the disease under which he was wasting the severity of the disease under which he was wasting away. A few weeks ago he obtained a furlough, and stimulated by the thought of seeing his friends at home, endured the long and fatiguing journey from Baton Rouge, and reached his home alive, but so emaciated that his most intimate friends hardly knew him. He came only to die. For a while he seemed to rally, and great hopes were entertained of his recovery. But privation, exposure and the diseases incident to a Louisiana campaign had too far prostrated his system. He continued to sink, and on last Saturday evening sweetly fell asleep in Jesus. Thus dies the only remaining son of his parents.

Weston, a younger brother, member of the same regiment, died at Baton Rouge, Aug. 3.

"They grew in beauty, side by side, They filled one house with glee; Their graves are severed far and wide,

The South, the far, far South hath one-And one has found a mossy grave

Near where his kindred lie,
From home he went with the loyal brave—

He come alas, to die,"

J. A. S.

MARY S. Thomes, of Cumberland, Me., a member of the West Cumberland Methodist Episcopal Church after much suffering departed this life, Nov. 11, 1863 ced religion when 12 years of age, and es

of the time has felt that it availed for her. And while her natural and acquired abilities gave promise of usefulness on earth, ought not her deeply afflicted parents and the church give them to Him who doeth all things well?

Moses Griffin a member of the Me'hadist Episco-pal Church, and a soldier in Co. K, 15th Regiment N. H. Vols., died in Danville, N. H., Aug. 19, aged about 38

From a child he was a lover of the Holy Scriptures. The knowledge here gained gave him independence of thought and decision of character. About eleven years ago he gave his heart to God. Last year he enlisted, went to New Orleans, shared in the fortunes of his regiment, and finally lay forty-five days exposed to the fire of the enemy before Port Hudson. Bro. G. was ever at his post, as a soldier of his country and of the cross. At the expiration of his term he started for home, up the Missis. sippi, and his health began to fail. He continuous till he reached home, where after a fidied among his kindred and friends. His end The text which he chose for his funeral sheds light up his heart and life: "The blood of Jesus Christ, his Scleanseth us from all sin." HENRY CHANDLER

Advertisements.

OVER SACKS.

SURTOUTS,

BUSINESS COATS,

DRESS COATS,

DRESS COATS,

SACK COATS,

PANTS, VESTS, &c.

Of our own manufacture, in great variety, of elegant style
and fit, thoroughly made from fabrics the most desirable,
Foreign and Domestic, are now ready, for sale at wholesale
or retail. Also,

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, AND PIECE GOODS In all the most desirable patterns of English, German French, Scotch and American Coating.— Cassimeres and Doc skins, for CUSTOM GARMENTS, which we are prepared to make in a superior manner at low prices for cash.

L. D. BOISE & CO.,

154 Washington Street, flye doors above Old South Church.

Oct 21

PREPARE FOR SUNDAY SCHOOL CELE-THE SUNDAY SCHOOL SPEAKER. By Rev. John Kenday, D.D.

THE ANNIVERSARY SPEAKER. By Rev. Newton Heston.
THE SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATION BOOK. By Grace and Ida Murray. and Ida Murray.

18mo. Price, 45 cents each, for which they will sent by mail, postage paid. The above maintain a steady sale, showing a constantly increasing popularity.

Pablished by PERKINPINE & HIGGINS, 56 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia.

Advertisements.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY B. WISTAR'S BALISAM OF WILD CHERRY.

A peculiar and inestimable quality of this remedy is
that cases of long standing and severe character yield as readily to its healing influence as those of more recent origin and
milder nature—thus happily illustrating the "power of medicine over disease," and providing, by the combination of science and medical skill, a remedy adapted, in a remarkable degree, to a class of diseases so numerous and general that
scarcely one individual in the community is wholly exempt

is now well established as an unfailing remedy
Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat,
Influenza, Whooping Cough, Croup,
Liver Complaint, Bronchitis,
Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, and every affection of THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND CHEST.

THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND CHEST.

That this remedy performs all that it promises, let those testify who can speak from experience.

From Elder H. L. Gliman, of Glover, Vt., a Minister of the Gapel.

"I was troubled for several years with a difficulty of the heart and lungs. I applied to several physicians for help, and tried almost every remedy of the numerous ones which were resommended without receiving any assistance; but was growing weaker and weaker; until, hearing of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry about a year since, I commenced using it, with immediate relief. It has not only restored my lungs to a sound state, but I am entirely relieved of the difficulty or disease of the heart. I have no heststion in saying that it is the best lung medicine before the public, and I most cheerfully and conselentiously recommend it to all persons suffering with pulmonary complaints."

From Hon. W. H. Jones, of Vermont.

"I have been troubled from my boyhood with chronic or hereditary lung complaints."

Some years since, early in the winter, I took cold which as usual settled into a severecough, which continued to increase, although I made use of all the cough remedies I heard of. My family physician also prescribed for me, but I experienced no relief. During all this time I was gradually running down, losing feah and strength, until my friends as well as myself became very much alarmed, thinking I should waste away in CONSUMPTION.

"While in Boston, during the spring following, I was induced to try WISTAR'S Ball-SAM OF WILD CHEREY. After one day's time my cough had entirely ceased, and I was soon restored to my usual health and strength."

From John Flagg, Esg., of Bennington, N. H.

"Three years since I was very much reduced with a dread-

restored to my usual health and strength."

From John Flagg, Esq., of Bennington, N. H.

"Three years since I was very much reduced with a dread ful Cough, which resulted in Bronchitis, affecting me so se verely as to render it difficult to speak in an audible voice To this was added severe night sweats, and I was fearful o going into a decline. After recourse to various remedies, but no purpose, however, I made use of DR. WISTAR'S BAL SAM OF WILD CHERRY, a few bottles of which fully restores me to health. Since that time I have had several severe at tacks of Cough, but the Balsam has always removed them. I always keep it by me, and should not know how to do without it."

it."

From Dean Groy, Jr., Esq., of Westfield, Mass.

"About a year since I was attacked with a severe and distressing cough, followed by emaciation, night sweats, an other symptoms of approaching disease.

"I tried many remedies to no avail, and so alarming dismy case appear that my friends entertained serious fears for my recovery.

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., 18 Tremont under the Museum, Boston, and sold by all druggists an dealers in medicines. eoply Nov 18

CONSUMPTION NOT INCURABLE. The Rev ONSUMPTION NOT INCURABLE. The Rev
W. Harrison, of Black River Conference, after being
cured of the above disease in its worst form by an English
doctor, obtained from the doctor the recipes, and now offer
to the suffering a remedy that will cure CONSUMPTION,
BRONCHITIS, ASTHIMA, CATARRH, and other affections
of the LUNGS. Many in this country have already proved it
a cure. Others may by applying to the Rev. W. HARRISON,
Rome, Oneida Country, N. Y. Cash—greenbacks—with orders. One package, \$2. A double package, \$4, which saves
in Express charges. Sent by Express to any point. Name
your Express Office.

TESTIMONIALS. TESTIMONIALS.

[From Rev. L. D. Stebbins, formerly of Black River Conference, now of Troy Conference.]

Having been suffering from a severe bronchial difficulty, attended with a cough and spitting of blood, and having tried many medicines for three years, I finally used the Pulmonic Mixture, Balsam and Pills of Rev. William Harrison, Rome, Oncida County, N. Y., and received conscious benefit, and am now enjoying better health than for three or four years past. We feel quite confident that his medicines are excellent for Consumption, Bronchitis, and Catarrh.

L. D. Sterbuns.

Pastor of the M. E. Church of Galway, Saratoga Co. N. July 31, 1863 [From Rev. Robert Flint, Black River Conference.] From any No. Y. Rev. W. Harrison:—I have tried you medicine for throat and lung difficulties, and one certify that it had excellent effect. I was much afflicted, and it was will much difficulty that I could preach at all. But one packag relieved me so that I can preach every day without affecting my throat. I can heartily recommend it to all afflicted in like manner. [From Rev. Geo. H. Salsbury, Black River Conference

[From Rev. Geo. H. Salsbury, Black River conference,
HERMON, St. LAWRENCE COUNTY, N. Y. Bro. Harrison
—My wife has used your medicine for lung difficulty with ex
cellent effect. I have known one young man, supposed to b
in the last stages of consumption, raised to comparativ
health by its use. I can therefore safely recommend you
medicine to all afflicted with consumption or other lung dis
GEO. H. SALSBURY. [From Rev. Silas Ball, Black River Conference.] SYRACUSE, N. Y. Bro. Harrison:—I have used your melcine in my family, and flud it to be the best thing for il throat and lungs we have ever used. I would therefore glas ly recommend it to all as a very valuable medicine.

SILAS BALL.

[From Rev. H. Skeel, Black River Conference.]

HANNIBAL, N. Y.—From the use of Bro. Harrison's med ine in my family I can freely commend its excellence. AUBURN, N. Y.—I am prepared to speak of the merits of Bro. Harrison's medicine for the throat and lungs. I hav received more benefit from its use than all other medicines ever used.

JOHN W. COOPE.

ever used.

JOHN W. COOPE,
[From a son of Rev. Geo. W. T. Rogers.]

NEW HAMPSHIRE CONFERENCE, SALEM, N. H.—I hav
used Bro. Harrison's medicine in my family with good su
cess, and consider it a very good medicine for chronic catarri
I would recommend its use to all afflicted with this disease. [From Rev. Geo. G. Hapgood, D.D., B. R. Conference.] MADRID, N. Y. Dear Bro. Harrison:—I recommend you nedictine as the best I ever used for Consumption.

GEORGE G. HAPGOOD.

eoply MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS

ments, embodying important improvements, which give them
GREAT SUPERIORITY IN
QUALITY OF TONE,
VOLUME OF TONE,
VOLUME OF TONE,
CAPACITY FOR EXPRESSION,
VARIETY OF EFFECT.

See written testimony that these instruments surpass all others of their kind, from more than one hundred eminent Organists of New York, Boston, 6c.
They occupy little space—are not liable to get out of tane or out of order in any way—are warranted for five years—and are furnished at very moderate prices.
For Sabath Schools and small Churches the style at \$70 to \$150, each have sufficient power; while those with six to twelve stops, at \$225 to \$450 each, have, of course, greater power and much greater variety.

BOSTON WAREROOMS—274 Washington Street.
Sept 23

NINETEEN YEARS AGO MR. MATHEWS
first prepared THE VENETIAN HAIR DYE; since
that time it has been used by thousands, and in no instance
has it failed to give perfect satisfaction.
THE VENETIAN DYE is the chespest in the world. Its
price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the
quantity of dye to those usually sold for \$1.
THE VENETIAN DYE is the safest composition of its class,
It is warranted not to injure the hair or the scalp in the
slightest degree. ightest degree, THE VENETIAN DYE works with rapidity and certain THE VENETIAN DYE WORKS WITH APPOINT AND CEPTAINT, the hair requiring no preparation whatever.

THE VENETIAN DYE produces any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or weak out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists. Prepared only by

A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent, '2 Gold St., New York. Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. Price 25 cents.

Nov 25

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Acquired Capital, over \$5,008,849.

Received for Premiums and interest the past year, \$1,345,477
Paid in dividends, "216,688
Total amount of losses paid to Feb. 1, 1863, 3,093,491
Total amount of dividends "2,175,767
Amount received for interest the past year, \$367,235
Amount received for interest the past year, \$367,235
Amount of losses (144 lives) " 363,480 00

Excess of interest received over losses, \$3,755.74
Dividend declared the past year, 50 per cent.
Dividend of profits declared annually on the first day of February EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE BEXEFT OF THE INSURED.
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CANKER, it extends to the stomach, causing DYSPEPSIA, which is nothing but canker on the st testines and testines and
KIDNEYS,
creating a sinking, gone-feeling, and an indifferent the cares of your family.
Your stomach is
RAW AND INFLAMED,

Your stomach is

Your food distresses you, and you can only take certain kinds,
and even of that your system does not get half the mourishment it contains, as the acrimonious fluid of the canker cats it
up; then your complexion loses its bloom and becomes sallow
or greenish, and your best day is gone. For want of nourishment your system becomes loose and flabby, and the fibres of
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